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The China Mail.

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January 14, 1919, Temperature 59. Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 82 January 14, 1918, Temperature 48

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

DIVIDED ON PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 13.

A message from Paris says the Supreme War Council has discussed the question of the number of delegates each Power should send to the conference. A French proposal in favour of the nomination of five, three, two, or one representative for each State, according to the importance of the part it played in the war, found a certain amount of opposition and the council separated without having ratified the proposal.

LONDON-PARIS PHONE OPEN.

LONDON, January 12.

An official message from Paris (which was the first telephonically received message arriving at Reuter's from there since the war) states that there will be a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet in Paris on January 13.

NEW YORK STRIKE.

LONDON, January 12.

The New York harbour strike has practically isolated the City. The coal shortage is acute and threatens inter-urban communications. The food situation is serious.

The authorities are taking steps on January 13, to secure resumption of work, and are assuring the workers that they will establish equitable wages, and working conditions.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT BERLIN.

LONDON, January 12.

The "Sunday Express" reports heavy fighting in Berlin on January 10, when the Government re-captured the offices of the "Berliner Tageblatt." Machine guns were freely used by both sides, the Governmentals ultimately bringing up a tank, which battered down the main doors, after which the storming party gained a footing, and finally captured the building.

Both Spartacists and Governmentals lost heavily. The latter re-captured the State printing works.

The Spartacists control Spandau where there are many munition works.

The "Frankfort Gazette" says the Government artillery at eight on the morning of January 11 bombarded from the Linden Strasse the "Vorwaerts" building, the facade of which was brought down, burying the machine-guns which were defending. The Spartacists surrendered, and 300 were taken prisoner. The Government troops are reported to have completely enveloped Spandau, the surrender of which is expected.

The situation in Berlin is said to be turning momentarily to the disadvantage of the Government, whom apparently the Spartacists hoodwinked by pretending to seek a truce. The message, which came by way of Zurich, says, however, that reinforcements were arriving, which will doubtless restore the balance in the Government's favour.

It is reported that Spartacist aeroplanes dropped bombs on Berlin.

ESTHONIAN PROGRESS.

LONDON, January 13.

Stockholm reports an Esthonian communiqué of January 12 as follows: Towards the coast and in the direction of Wesenberg we reached the line Potsuhall-Jalassa-Malla. An armoured train reached Waeggwa, landing troops, and captured the works and manors of Portkunda and Malla.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

FRENCH WISHES.

LONDON, January 12.

This afternoon at the Quay d'Orsay there was a meeting of the inter-Allied Ministers with their military advisers. There was no preliminary talk, but it was formally opened under the Presidency of M. Clemenceau. There were at least 50 delegates, whose secretaries were also present.

On the initiative of the French Government, the first question to be discussed at the Paris Conference will be the League.—(Havas).

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, January 12.

The Paris newspapers, with the exception of the extremists, are satisfied with the decision of M. Pichon not to treat with the Bolshevik leaders. They agree that Bolshevism is not a system of government but sheer anarchy. The Bolsheviks are the declared enemies of the Entente.

M. Pichon said the Allies should furnish the Russian peoples with arms, resources, and military support, because the Bolshevik movement was a prolongation of German aggression.—(Havas).

SEINE FLOOD ABATING.

LONDON, January 12.

There has been a further fall of about 14 inches in the level of the Seine.—(Havas).

THE RENTIERS.

LONDON, January 12.

A note issued in Paris says the total amount in December of French National Defence Bonds was about 100 millions of pounds sterling.—(Havas).

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ESTHONIA.

HELSINGFOR, January 11th.

The Esthonian news is more reassuring. The warships bombarded Bolsheviks strongholds between Reval and Harva. Thereafter the Esthonians attacked the Bolsheviks who fled.

The Esthonians have also taken the offensive on a 50 mile front from Taps to Moiseknc, 50 and 100 miles respectively south of Reval, and have re-established the railways towards Pernau.

NEW YORK HARBOUR STRIKE.

80,000 OUT.

NEW YORK, January 11th.

The harbour strike has assumed serious dimensions, putting out of employment over 50,000 port-workers, paralysing transport, holding up food steamers, and threatening grave food shortages in Manhattan Island.

The members of the Government have cabbled to President Wilson who is expected to intervene.

Meanwhile steps are being taken to divert food shipments.

THE ARGENTINE TROUBLES.

BUENOS AYRES, January 11th.

The strike of harbour-men has caused 150,000 workers to come out in sympathy.

The strikers burned a number of buildings and stormed the arsenal, securing quantities of ammunition.

The troops fought strikers all night long.

The strike is attributed to German agents.

THE LATE GERMAN NAVY.

MORE SUBMARINES.

LONDON, January 11th.

It is authoritatively stated that the German battleship *Baden*, demanded in lieu of the *Mackensen*, has been duly delivered at Scapa.

The Allied Commission, which is investigating at German ports, has speeded up the surrenders somewhat, but the situation is full of difficulties.

Since the German naval revolt, especially subsequent to the surrender, it has been very difficult to get the crews to do anything. Neglect and the disappearance of discipline made the vessels left in Germany highly inefficient, but the Commission has made them more so by requiring the removal of guns, range-finders and such like.

The demobilisation at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other big ports has been practically completed. It is proceeding satisfactorily elsewhere.

It is also somewhat noticeable at Scapa that Officers are only able to issue orders through the Soviet on board.

The men frequently ignore them.

One hundred and seventy uncompleted submarines have been found in German ports, the majority of them being mere skeletons. Sixty completed submarines were discovered, of which 16 are leaving Germany on January 12th for surrender to the British.

Reuter learns that the abovenamed Commission has visited Heligoland but found no surprises in the defences. There was nothing which was not already known to the Admiralty.

BERLIN FIGHT.

BERLIN, January 9th.

The evening was exceptionally violent. Battles occurred around the Armund Mosse and Ullstein buildings, but the Government is apparently confident that reinforcements are adequate to prevent a surprise.

Prior to the abandonment of violence the Spartacists demand fresh elections to the Central Council, excluding the Majority Socialists, also fresh Soviet elections.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEW MINISTRY.

OFFICIAL LIST.

LONDON, January 11th.

It is definitely announced that the following will form Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry:—

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.—Mr. Lloyd George.
Lord of the Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons.—Mr. Bonar Law.
Lord President of Council and Leader of the House of Lords.—Earl Curzon.
Ministers without Portfolios.—Mr. G. N. Barnes, and Sir Eric Geddes.
Lord Chancellor.—Sir F. E. Smith.
Home Secretary.—Sir Hamar Greenwood.
Foreign Secretary.—Mr. A. J. Balfour.
Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Mr. Cecil Harmsworth.
Colonial Secretary.—Lord Milner.
Parliamentary Under Secretary.—Colonel Amery.
The Minister of Labour.—Sir R. S. Horne.
Parliamentary Secretary.—Mr. G. J. Wardle.
Minister of Pensions.—Sir Worthington Evans.
Parliamentary Secretary.—Colonel Craig.
Minister of National Service and Reconstruction.—Sir Auckland Geddes.
Parliamentary Secretary.—Mr. Cecil Beck.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Earl Crawford.
First Commissioner of Works.—Sir Alfred Mond.
Attorney-General.—Mr. Gordon Stewart.
Solicitor-General.—Sir Earnest Pollock.
Postmaster-General.—Mr. A. H. Illingworth.
Assistant Postmaster-General.—Mr. Pike Pease.
Paymaster-General.—Sir Compton Rickett.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries.—Lord Edmond Talbot and Captain Guest.
Joint Financial Secretaries.—Sir Hardman Lever and Mr. Stanley Baldwin.
Lords' Commissioners.—Mr. J. F. Hope, Mr. J. W. Pratt, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Towyn Jones.
Secretary for Scotland.—Mr. R. Munro.
Solicitor-General for Scotland.—Mr. M. B. Morrison.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—Lord French.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.—Sir J. Campbell.
Chief Secretary.—Mr. Ian Macpherson.
Lord Chamberlain.—Viscount Sandhurst.

UNEXPECTED APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, January 11th.

The new Ministry is mainly a reconstitution of the old.

Among the few exceptions is the selection of the distinguished Indian, Sir S. P. Sinha, as Under-Secretary for India. This is one of the surprising features, no hint of his appointment having appeared among the numerous forecasts and speculations. His appointment is the first one of an Indian as a member of the British Government. It is expected in political circles that he will be elevated to the peerage.

Another unexpected appointment is that of Sir R. S. Horne, as Minister of Labour. He is a distinguished Scottish lawyer who proved his outstanding abilities in reorganising the railway system of northern France. He subsequently became Third Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Hardman Lever is an Accountant whose introduction of costing methods resulted in a very substantial reduction of the price of shells.

The precise relations of the War Ministry with the Air Ministry are somewhat obscure, but it is apparent that the absorption of the latter by the former will probably occasion much discussion.

A most notable absentee from the new list is General Smuts, who it will be remembered, retired because the war had ended.

It is assumed that Sir Eric Geddes will replace him in the War Cabinet.

The Ministry is composed of 30 Unionists, 25 Liberals, and 5 Labourites.

STATE RAILWAYS PROMISED FOR U.K.

"THE TIMES" VOICES DISAPPOINTMENT.

LONDON, January 11th.

It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George informed a deputation of railway-men that legislation embodying the nationalisation of railways will be among the first measures to be submitted to the New Parliament.

The *Times* expresses the view of a number of morning journals, that the new Ministry will cause deep disappointment throughout the country.

The Premier has shattered every hope that reconstruction would at least result in the infusion of new blood to the utmost limits of possibilities. He has not utilised even the existing opportunities.

WAR CABINET TO CARRY ON.

LONDON, January 10th.

Until there has been time to make permanent peace arrangements, the existing War Cabinet will continue.

The Government intend, as soon as possible, after Parliament meets, to submit proposals for the establishment of a Ministry of Ways and Communications. If these proposals are adopted Sir Eric Geddes will be invited to become the Head of the Department.

Peerages have been conferred on their acceptance of Office on Mr. Andrew Weir and Mr. R. E. Prothero.

The Ministerial appointments will cause six bye-elections, namely, Oxford University; West Derby division, Liverpool; Hillhead Division, Glasgow; Colchester; Warwick and Leamington; Ross and Cromarty.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.
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AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

—Public Auction—

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, January 17, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Collection of Valuable Chinese Curios.

comprising :—

5-coloured, 3-coloured & blue & white vases, plates, bowls, & figures from Kanghi, Kienlung & Towkwang periods.

Also

Kanghi Powder Blue vase with 5-coloured decoration (very fine specimen)
Ming White "Goddess of Mercy" (rare porcelain)
Genuine Sung & Yuen Vases
On view from Thursday, the 16 inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms :—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

A CONGREGATION of the UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG will be held in the GREAT HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. at which the Pro-Chancellor of the University, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of the Colony will confer Degrees. Admission will be by invitation.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, January 21st, at 12 oclock Noon.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Entries close on the 22nd January and are to be accompanied by Entrance Fee of $2.

The number of points to be played and other arrangements will be decided at a meeting of the Competitors.

HON. SECRETARY V.R.C.

NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in sealed cover and marked "Tender" will be received at the French Consulate up to NOON on 20th January 1919 for the purchase of the French Gunboats :

"ARGUS" & "VIGILANTE"

Length	149 feet	3
Breath	24 „	3
Draft	2 „	7

Compound engines 587 N.H.P.

2 Thorneycroft boilers 142 lbs pressure twin screws. The vessels may be inspected at H. M. Kowloon Yard Depot from where the successful tenderer must take delivery, vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (armament, ammunition and scientific instruments excluded.)

Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shameen, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yard Saigon. Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful tenderer.

Seperate offers should be made for each Gunboat.

Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before the 26th inst., immediately upon which delivery of the vessels will be granted.

This Consulate Reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any tender.

Not accountable for errors in description.

5% of the price for all expenses incurred.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1919.

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Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
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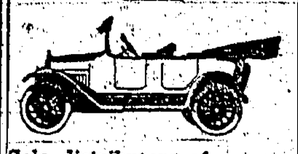

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ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST COST AND MOST DELICATELY FLAVOURED TOBACCO GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF 50 CIGARETTES AND OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

DISSATISFIED.

A cynical rhymer penned the following shortly before the general election in the United Kingdom, which he entitled "Peace Rejoicings" :—

"Influenza everywhere;
Matches scarce; baccy dear.
Trains very slow and cold,
Paper notes instead of gold.
Fighting over; Peace begun,
Profiteers all in tears.
Paradise still unwon."

THE MATCH-SELLERS.

Bryant and May's have done so well out of match prices that their shares have boomed and leaped on the Stock Exchange. And, out of their accumulated profits, they are making presents of free shares to lucky shareholders. . . . And a woman, for charging one halfpenny too much per box on matches sold in the street, was fined 40s. at Westminster. The poor soul was not a shareholder.

LORD KITCHENER'S FATE.

"It has not been found possible either to examine or salve this vessel," said Dr. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, when he was asked by Sir Rd. Cooper, in the Commons concerncerning H.M.S. Hampshire, in which Lord Kitchener was travelling at the time of his death :—"Is it possible to send down a diver to the ship, or is she in too deep water?" he was asked :—"The position is not exactly known," answered Dr. Macnamara, "but it is believed that she lies about 30 fathoms down 2 or 3 miles off the coast, which is very rough."

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

An "Old Contemptible" wrote to "The People" : I should like to air my opinion of the bishops regarding the new Divorce Bill, being an acute sufferer myself. Here is my case. I married a woman on March 23, 1915, and was taken dangerously ill that same day, and taken to hospital, and was eventually transferred to a convalescent home. From there I rejoined my regiment and was sent to France without a leave, being away 11 months. On my return to England imagine my surprise on learning that she had given birth to a baby girl. On discovering the above I instituted inquiries, and found that she had previously given birth to a baby girl in January, 1914. I naturally made up my mind to have nothing further to do with her. Recently I met a woman (a widow) of whom I am very fond, and who returns my affections, knowing the whole of the above. Now, sir, do you think a few bishops should have the power to inflict suffering on hundreds of such as I, who cannot afford to go to the expense of a divorce, even the poor man's divorce being out of reach, having to save every possible farthing, on account of being a chronic malaria case? Personally, I think such a law ought to be put into immediate operation, in spite of bishops.

ANCESTRAL PRIDE.

"I, the undersigned," advertises Mr. Robert W. Chandler, Jr., in the "Zululand Times," "having heard that a kind friend in the Melmoth District is circulating the report that my grandfather was a common gardener, hereby draw the reporter's attention to the fact that unless this common gossip ceases, the circulator will have to stand the consequences." Talk about the eternal march of civilization! Think of a whole community of Zulus standing around in their native lairs discussing the ancestors of Chandler, Junior, who himself seems never to have heard that, in the words of the poet, "from yon high heavens above us bent, the Grand Old Gardener and his wife smile at the claims of long descent!"

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Vilhjamur Stefansson arrived in New York on October 30, after the longest, most elaborate and most costly of all polar explorations. He spent more than five years in the area, roughly between North Alaska and the pole. He discovered several islands, including one about the size of Ireland, and disproved the existence of another large island which had been placed on the maps.

Stefansson was given up for lost for a period of more than a year when the failure to send a support ship to him, according to appointment, cast him and his advance party on their own resources. He proved the feasibility of living indefinitely in the Arctic with no food supply beyond that obtained by the rifle. The scientific results of the expedition will fill a considerable library when the work of the staff of scientists accompanying the expedition, which was sent out by the Canadian Government, is completed.

THIS COULDN'T HAPPEN HERE.

She was the wife of a munition factory owner, and had not as yet got over the novelty of riches. At the same time she was not inclined to admit this, and it was her great desire that the society with which she was entitled to mix by virtue of her husband's wealth should think she was born in the purple.

Recently she was at a big reception, and as she was being piloted from drawing-room to dining-room she noticed a marble bust on one of the pillars in the hall.

"Do you know what that is?" she inquired of her cavalier.

"That is Marcus Aurelius," was the answer.

"Oh, is it, now?" ejaculated the lady "but can you tell me," she added promptly, "whether it is the present merkis or the late merkis? I do get so mixed up with your dukes and things!"

OUR DINNER-DANCE.

The "Japan Chronicle" had this : Is dancing between the courses an American invention or is it confined to Hongkong? In a Hongkong paper we read that a dinner-dance was given recently at the Peak Hotel, when between the courses, or as the spirit moved them, the guests would rise up and do a "bunny-hug" or a "fox-trot" or something equally graceful. This no doubt relieves the ennui of waiting between the courses where the service is slow, but it must be rather painful for the waiters to have to dodge round after the diners to tell them the soup is getting cold or that fried sole is "off."

A LIBERAL CRITICISM OF OXFORD.

It is curious that the first election return to come through—ten days after the general election in England was held—should be that of Oxford University. The result was almost a foregone conclusion, for the Universities have for many years been Tory strongholds. During the last few months we have heard much of the change in domestic politics which the war was to produce—how the old parties were to disappear in favour of a great organisation with none for party but all for the State. The constituency of Oxford shows no sign of any change of heart. It has rejected Professor Gilbert Murray by a large majority in favour of a scion of the aristocracy like Lord Hugh Cecil, who strangely combines Clericalism with Free-trade. Professor Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University, is one of the most brilliant classical scholars in England as well as a close student of public affairs. Throughout the war he has been indefatigable in supporting its justice and defending the cause of the Allies by tongue and pen. It is not too much to say that the adhesion of Professor Murray has been a tower of strength to the Allied cause, as his work in its defence did much to remove the doubts of men of independent views and Liberal principles. Lord Hugh Cecil, on the other hand, has been almost silent, and has done little or nothing to win the war. Yet Professor Murray's services have been ignored by the Oxford constituency, which largely consists of parsons and pedagogues. Probably such a constituency was the last that should have been appealed to by a man of liberal views who is more than suspected of heterodoxy. But the episode shows the hollowness of the cry that the old parties are dead and that we have entered on a new era in politics.

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THE WINE OF LIFE

NOTICES.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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KOWLOON.
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

Telephone, K. 3. Telegraphic Add. : "PALACE."
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD

CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM PARLOUR.

HOT and COLD DRINKS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange Blossom.
American Chocolates.
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
ADDRESS:
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

TANG YUK, DENTIST,
Successor to
the late SIEN TING,
14 D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24A Des Vœux Road Central.
Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
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Telegraphic Address
"SUPERIOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th January, 1919, at 10.30 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A quantity of useful Household Furniture, removed to sale rooms for convenience of sale.

And

One Victor Gramophone with a large collection of records.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th January, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising :—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS :—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK :—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES.—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

Also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

(For account of the concerned.)
ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 15th January, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
As follows :—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Carpets new and secondhand.

Also

One 12-Bore Hammer Gun by Army and Navy Store, London, in good condition.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers

Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
IN LEC LERCIN & Co. Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London.
THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EVERY GENUINE PACKETS BEAR GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

INTIMATIONS.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 13, 1918.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkon, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan., 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, at 12.15 p.m., for the purposes of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following goods at present in the custody of the above-named Company will be sold after fourteen (14) days from date hereof, unless same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid.

No mark— 2 Cases Feathers stored in West Point godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of Kwong Shing Wo under Lot 3445.

No mark— 51 Bags Manure stored in West Point godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of Lee Wah under Lot 3629.

No mark—180 Bags Antimony stored in West Point godowns July 26th, 1916, in the name of Hing Kee under Lot 865.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 11, 1919.

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in Belgium

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, $1. PREPAID.
Each additional 5 words 1 Cents.

WANTED.

COLONEL YOUNG wants a FURNISHED HOUSE, three bedrooms. Address :—H.K. Club.

WANTED.—ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply "TECHNIC" c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED:—Qualified Stenographer and Typist, male preferred. Apply, by letter only, stating salary required to W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 100 The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.

Hongkong, Nov. 13, 1918. 921

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong-nei-chong Road.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, July 17, 1919 803

TO LET.

EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LD.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING.

SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES ON 15th FEBRUARY.

Tickets, $5 each, obtainable at Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

LEUNG YIK KEE.

Chinese Porcelain and Curio Store.

FIXED PRICES.

Cheap Sale

from 4th to 31st January, 1919.

37, Queen's Road Central.

JAMES STEER.

8, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2877. Tel. 2877.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of Jan., 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of one Lot of CROWN LAND above Coombe Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in Square feet.	Annual Upset Price.
			N. E.	S. W.	N. W.	S. E.		
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$
3	Rural Building Lot No. 143	Above Coombe Road.	183	180	60	60	10,000	63 3,500

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

中國郵報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

$12.00 per Annum *delivered in Hongkong*
$19.00 *to all Coast Ports.*

No 5, WELLINGTON STREET HONGKONG.
PRICES $1.25 and $2.25.

CHINA'S WHITE BOOK.

The Chinese Government White Book containing English translations of official documents relating to the war, begins with a German note complaining bitterly at some length of the naval blockade and informing China that Germany must remove restrictions on naval warfare, stating that hereafter all vessels would be attacked by all available weapons without further notice. A Chinese note dated February 9, 1917, protests against Germany's submarine warfare and a further note dated March 14, 1917, announces the severance of relations with Austria and Germany.

A German note threatens not to permit the Chinese Minister to leave Germany unless German officials in China are given unlimited time by the Allies to reach their homes.

The White Book shows that, having been entrusted with protection of German interests in China on March 15, 1917, the Netherlands Minister took the strongest attitude. On April 7, 1917, he sent a note to Waichiaopu, desiring to know "definitely that during the period of the war the Chinese Government would neither obstruct German residents in China in the carrying on of their occupations, nor intern, nor compel them to leave China." In conclusion the Netherlands Minister stated that he wished to communicate an answer to Germany to procure for Chinese there an opportunity to leave Germany.

The Netherlands Minister, in a note dated April 14, 1917, contended that the promulgation of the regulations governing the trial of Germans in criminal cases by the Chinese was against existing treaties. The Chinese Government replied that its attitude towards Germans and their property would be in accordance with International Law, but "if the German Government desires first to know how China will treat Germans in China before allowing Chinese to leave Germany it is tantamount to treating the Chinese as hostages. The Chinese Government therefore is constrained to protest." In a note dated April 30, 1917, regarding the regulations concerning the protection of German merchants and missionaries in China, the Netherlands Minister says that certain papers in China treat lightly the importance and respect which China attaches to International Law and treaties; even the French Consul-General in Shanghai has adopted this erroneous interpretation as a pretext, notwithstanding the rights of the Sovereign Power, China, over the French settlement, in order to take divers measures against Germans, in contravention of treaty stipulations.

In a note dated May 12, 1917, the Netherlands Minister requests a special statement "that the Chinese Government has no intention to expel Germans from China or to intern them," and on May 26, he refers to actions of the French Consul at Hankow affecting German persons and property as being in violation of treaty provisions. The Waichiaopu on August 22 notified the Netherlands Minister that a state of war existed with Austria-Hungary and Germany and that all treaties between China and those countries were terminated.

The Waichiaopu on August 28 informed the Netherlands Minister that the Chinese authorities had taken possession of the main branch office of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, also monies and evidences of value deposited therein. The Netherlands Minister on September 10 wrote, "China will be held responsible for whatever damage and expenditures the Bank may sustain," while on September 17 he stated that he regretted that Chinese officials had several times transgressed the laws of nations by seizing Austrian and German ships and requested repudiation of the seizures.

On October 31, 1917 the Netherlands Minister called the attention of the Waichiaopu to the fact that the Chinese Government had not handed in funds to the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, which should be disbursed to bondholders as interest accrued from various loans, contending that "the money ought to be in Berlin at stipulated times in order to ensure payment on coupons falling due and to preserve Chinese credit." In a note dated November 6, 1917, the Netherlands Minister stated that if the Chinese Government actually commenced to liquidate this private business it would incur a very grave risk, not only because it would be a serious violation of International Law but also because he had received from the German Government a telegram stating that it would hold China strictly responsible for all losses which the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and other businesses of Germans in China might suffer on account of the action taken by the Chinese Government.

The White Book not inappropriately concludes with a note from the Netherlands Minister which ends with the reservation that the German Government reserves the right to determine appropriate action in the way of retaliation in the future.

WINGARNIS
THE WINE OF LIFE

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to :—

UNION TRADING COMPANY,
Prince's Building. General Agents.

—FOR—
CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2539

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
39-61 Des Vœux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce *can* be used, **LEA & PERRINS'** is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

PRIMO

Points of view may differ on the right course to take in waging war * * * *

When it comes to discussing beverages, however, there are no two opinions. All agree that PRIMO is the right Beer to drink.

Stocked by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central.

BEER

SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

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Registered

AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF A WELL-KNOWN SPA AT HALF THE PRICE. BLENDS PERFECTLY WITH SPIRITS ESPECIALLY WHISKY.

A S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

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LINOLEUMS

PLAIN, BROWN & GREEN

in

various qualities and thickness.

TILE & BLOCK FLOORING PATTERNS

GREEN & BROWN STAIR and PASSAGE CLOTHS KEY PATTERN.

LINOLEUMS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. J. ELLIOTT desires to thank friends for their kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes in her recent sad bereavement.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1919.

HONOLULU, &c.

HONGKONG is a beautiful place. Many people of taste consider it the most beautiful place in the Far East. The island of Oahu, which has Honolulu, the capital city of the Hawaiian group, is much more beautiful, and the climate is healthier. If you can imagine the island of Hongkong to have as much flat land all round the base of the Peak and his neighbours as there is between Kowloon and the hills: if you can think of our hills as higher and sharper of outline, fully clothed with semi-tropical verdure as is Glenealy, and marked here and there by tremendous precipices streaked with silvery water falls: then you will have a better idea of Oahu than you get by going ashore for two or three hours at Honolulu's somewhat dingy harbour wharves. Even then your mental image will come short of the glory of Oahu's scenery, as seen by one who has time to climb her mountains, among the wild plantains, the dull-green candle-nut trees, the tree-ferns, the ginger, the guava, and the spreading "poha", which is simply the Adam of the tomato race. You would have to imagine the ring of snow white surf that marks the reef, the long stretches of dazzling beach, the rolling acres of sugar cane and padi and pine-apple, the tree embowered city, almost hidden by flamboyante and palm and Bougainvillea. Very tall grow the coco palms by those blue waters, and when the eye aches with admiration, there is the relief of the soothing green of ubiquitous algarobo, which presents a colour tone like that of our English ash in Springtime. It also, incidentally, showers a perpetual crop of "beans" which feed many cattle and horses. It is the sugar-full "carob" of the Arabs, which, gathered by children and poor people, is bought by millers who grind it into a nutritious meal for stock. Try to think further of a Mediterranean sky, with great swelling cumuli rolling past the hill tops, the carollings of countless larks, (bless the Chinese who imported them in cages, and the humane folk who set them free) the sweet sound of water tumbling among great mossy, ferny boulders, and you may have a notion of its daytime beauty. The Oahu day is a beautiful blonde, and the present writer always did prefer brunettes. It is no use your trying to visualize those Oahu nights, out of the city, up on the heights. There are more stars in that sky than in all others put together, and when the tropic moon comes up out of the edge of ocean, she beams kindly on this really-truly Fairyland. Now it is form more than colour which appeals. Those stupendous skylines, heaved up volcanically, and chiselled by wind and weather, with the silhouettes of such lovely trees all about, would make an atheist feel like praying. Down there in the wide, arboreal ways of Honolulu's residential parts—a Garden City if ever there was one—young men and maidens stroll or sit. Each young man carries a guitar or "ukulele", and they get together in groups and sing the sweetly plaintive, exquisitely poignant melodies of a dying race that has a soul and an ear for good music. Eheu! It is then that your middle-aged soul feels the almost unbearable sweetness of life's possibilities, and wonders how the devil men should be willing to make war. Naturally, this leads to nothing, and you go down to your planter friend's hospitable bungalow among the pineapples, to bewail the American virtuousness which debars a whisky nightcap, and to talk (as it happened once) very happily of distant scenes of front streams in Scotland, and the way the birks lean over the brown water—"your heart remembers how." Or, more likely, from Round Top you stroll down among papayas to the city, and pay a late call at a house where two bright American young ladies frighten you with their avidity for data, and their very obvious present wealth thereof. You feel ignorant and ashamed, even while you are charmed by their prettiness, and you answer some of their questions about other lands with statements which in calmer moments you would revise. Thank goodness you did not discount their proud appreciation of their own state. They have a way of asking what you thought of the various States of America before you find out which State happens to be theirs. That is always the best one. After an evening of typical American hospitality (a good brand) you walk down to the tram. It is a much cleaner, better tram than Hongkong's, with "transfers" almost everywhere, and cheaper, and runs better. Why should we have to pay twice for that trip to Taikoo? Much less trouble to pay 20 cents at the outset, and be "booked," as it were, right through, which is the Honolulu way.

Space forbids more of this to-day, or a word about the Chinese stores in Honolulu might have been added. Well, perhaps some other time.

LLOYD GEORGE & CO., VERY LIMITED.

IF the London "Times" tells the world that the new Cabinet is deeply disappointing, it is no longer a secret. It cannot afford information of value to the enemy to add that Lloyd George is disappointing, that the Elections were disappointing, and that while those who had looked for real progress towards Reconstruction (as distinct from tinkering) are feeling disappointed now, there is more disappointment coming in the early by-and-by for the select little academy of high-class office-wanters who at present are in the first flush of triumph. Their next flush will be another kind, when the people call for a show down.

Tennyson was a Victorian. His respect for precedent, as implicated in his often quoted lines about freedom limping and hobbling and crawling and trickling down from precedent to precedent, was right enough then maybe. At least we nearly all felt that way in those days. Since then the world has grown older, and all but a minority of unadaptable fossils have been gaining experience along with it. General Smuts is not a fossil. The average man who has reason to mistrust the philosopher and the crank will usually listen to a man like that who has proved himself indeed. In yesterday's telegrams he was quoted as saying many things hitherto suspected of belonging only to cranks. He talked of Europe being "liquidated," which is only another way of calling it bankrupt. Now the Law of Bankruptcy can be very severe upon those who have tried the "precedent to precedent" method of saving their solvency. Anyway, General Smuts in his pamphlet explicitly warns us against this idolatry of precedent. When, in the midst of a war they "reformed" the parliamentary franchise, they did it in the old way. No wonder the results are disappointing. For instance, it seems, they overlooked the bye-election farce after Ministry formation. Reuter is just through with that hoary formula, "the ministerial appointments will cause six bye-elections." Why should they? Originally the idea was that a Commoner must be like a Judge, incorruptible. Salaries or profits were not to be tolerated. It was excellent. (If it worked.) But they all get wages now. It it be said that a constituency loses a Representative when the man it sends up is made a Minister, the answer should be that it really gets more representation than places not so honoured. It's man has more pull. He still has his Lobby Vote, plus freer access to the Floor. However, not to be all fault-finding, there are men in the new Cabinet who will have their chance for the next. That Sir R. S. Horne happens to be a lawyer will cause prejudice in some quarters, but he is more than that. He is a philosopher, which is good training for a Minister of Labour, though some Labourites may not see it. There are possibilities, too, in that able Canadian, Sir Hamar Greenwood, as Home Secretary. Mr. Balfour had perhaps the finest intellect in England, but he is near the age at which the weak points show. The right selection for Foreign Secretary would have been H. G. Wells . . . Which just shows, doesn't it, that we know nothing about it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 3,15/16d.

Mr. T. Miller, former chief officer of the "Calypso" has now rejoined the "Islander."

When near One Tree Island, an aged Chinese woman fell overboard from a rowing boat and was drowned.

The "Times of Ceylon" of December 24 learns that the Colombo authorities have not received any news of the missing Kum Chow as yet, which was then 12 days overdue.

Sweden shortly will have the largest fleet of motor-propelled cargo steamers in the world. The first of her new fleet propelled by oil-burning Deisel engines of 4,000 H.P. has been launched.

Lord Robert Cecil has invented a neat formula for dealing with the kind of questio s that it is equally embarrassing to answer or ignore. "The points raised will not be forgotten," he tells his inquisitors.

A case of suicide was reported from the Wong Yah Village on the mainland. A Chinese woman was found hanging from a ladder in the bedroom. The body was removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

Simple but ingenious precautions have been taken to maintain the secrecy of the soldier's vote, says a political correspondent. Ingenious too was the suppression of any tangible reason for a General Election, says "Punch."

The firm of Messrs. Harries, the principal shipowners in Swansea, South Wales, have been fined £2 400 for having charged excessive freights on coal to France. The firm has also been ordered to refund £13,000.

The Standard Oil Company of New York, according to a Mukden dispatch, proposes to establish a general Far Eastern agency at Mukden with a view to extending its operations in Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia.

Anyone going to Canton on Saturday, without an engagement for the evening, cannot do better than go to see the Canton Amateur Theatrical Society's show in aid of the Allied Blinded Sailors and Soldiers.

Although the issue of Straits Settlements War Loan 5½% has now been closed in Singapore, arrangements have been made whereby the War Savings Association will continue to invest in this War Loan all moneys received, until further notice.

A request was made to Admiral Beatty to provide a vessel to enable the officers wives and families to see the surrender of the German ships. He thought for awhile, and replied, "Yes, they drowned our women and children. Let the women and children see them."

The Shahz da from Cochin arrived at Colombo on December 23. This boat left Rangoon two days ahead of Kum Chow and on her way to Cochin encountered the tail end of the cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. She reports that she found no traces of the Kum Chow.

The ninth yearly report of Pajam, Limited, presented at the annual meeting on December 30 states that the net profit for the year amounts to $958 67, which, with the balance brought forward, $2,224.36, makes $3,183.03, which will be carried forward.

Edgar Warwick's Musical Comedy Company had another bumper house last night, and a good reception. The programme was a repetition of the first one, with the one or two little amendments that the "China Mail" asked for. The players are now on the best of terms with their audiences.

The American Consul General has received information from Washington to the effect that hereafter the War Trade Board will issue no licenses for the importation of sugar into the United States except when such shipments are consigned to the Sugar Equalization Board or its nominees.

"John Bull" says that a War Office Order has been issued prohibiting the holding of an inquest upon any soldier. Does the Defence of the Realm Act give the military authorities power to dispense in this airy fashion with what, after all, is a vital safeguard against negligence and foul play?

Lieut. Colin Campbell, formerly of the Eastern Garage, has returned to Shanghai from East Africa, where for the last seven months he has been in charge of the Dalas Salam workshops. He expects to proceed to Vladivostock in the near future, to assist in the British motor transport service in Siberia.

The Marine Insurance Companies in Japan are striving to conquer new fields, while a number of new concerns have been established. They are making particular efforts to absorb reinsurance business from America and Europe. It is said that the Osaka Marine Insurance Company, the Tokyo Marine Insurance, and others have despatched representatives to the United States to make arrangements with American underwriters in this connection.

GERMANY CAN PAY THE BILL.

(By A CITY BANKER.)

"The bill" referred to in the following article, it should be clearly understood, is simply the amount which Germany must pay merely to make good the damage done and the loss inflicted on the property of the Allies. There still remains the colossal cost of the war.

The bill to be paid by Germany for reparation and restitution is an exceedingly difficult calculation, and must necessarily vary considerably according to the bases of estimate. But as one who has given some attention to the question I recognise how impossible it is to arrive at any approximate figure as to damages and robberies in the invaded territory.

For Belgium I would put the amount of indemnity at £230,000,000 sterling (of which sum levies on Belgian towns account for something like 2,500 million francs, or £100,000,000 sterling). I know of another estimate for Belgium which is as high as £400,000,000 sterling, and a Belgian of some authority estimates the amount at four millards of francs, or £160,000 000 sterling. Taking the average between these two estimates, I arrive at the figure £230,000,000 sterling.

France.—It is impossible to estimate the loss suffered by France, but considering that the war has been waged for the most part on French territory, and in the centre of her industrial area, we may put the figure at £400,000,000

Italy.—£30,000,000 sterling.

Rumania.—Rumania lost a considerable quantity of foodstuffs, apart from damage to oil wells and to other property. I should put the figure here at £30,000.000.

Serbia.—The country is purely agricultural. Possibly £10,000,000 would cover the amount of Serbia's loss.

Then for damage by air raid and bombardment in Great Britain, say, £10,000,000.

These various indemnities amount to £760,000,000.

Next we come to shipping losses. I estimate the loss of ships in figures of tonnage at nine million, and, taking the average value at £40 a ton, this would figure out at £360,000,000. Adding the total value of cargoes at, say, £180,000,000 we have the total of £540,000,000 for Great Britain alone. The shipping losses of the Allies I estimate at £100,000,000.

This brings the total of the bill against Germany to £1,400,000,000.

I have heard an estimate which places the total at £2,000,000,000, which, like my own calculations, is of course, to some extent necessarily hypothetical. But I would put the figure myself at £1,500,000,000, which does not of course, include any part of the cost of the war.

Calculated on a 5 per cent. basis, with 1 per cent. sinking fund, this would mean an annual charge on the German revenue of £90,000,000 sterling.

The last pre-war Budget presented to the Reichstag showed a revenue of £175,000,000; the estimate for army was £58,500,000, and for the Navy £21,500,000—total £80,000,000.

Eliminating the expenditure on armaments, this would allow Germany to pay approximately the interest and sinking fund on the £1,500,000,000 compensation, leaving the balance of revenue, whatever it might be, to meet the cost of conducting the empire and paying the interest on her loans, which amounted early in the present year to 108 thousand million marks, by £5,400,000,000, a sum which has, of course, been substantially increased since.

There can be no question in my opinion of the ability of Germany to meet this demand. It it essential that she should meet it. It will mean, of course, that the people who willed the war must bear the responsibility, though even so they would not be paying a farthing of the enormous burden which Germany has imposed on the nations whom she forced to fight to defend the liberties of the world. Anyhow so much we can and ought to exact from Germany—her people must be made to toil for it, to "grub in the ground for it," to use a homely phrase. It may be that she would have to suspend payment of interest on her own war loans—I don't say she would repudiate this obligation. In any case she would have to make good the damage she has done to the civil property of the Allies before considering her home creditors.

I may quote a few figures as to the cost of the war in 1870.

Germany exacted from France an indemnity of £200,000,000, and took territory valued at £64,000,000; total £264,000,000. The cost of that war to Germany, direct and indirect, was £114,000,000, leaving her a gainer to the extent of £150,000,000. The cost of the war to France was £131,000,000, which, along with the indemnity and the lost provinces made the total of the loss to France £695,000,000.

One cannot say, of course, what the cost of the war will be to the Allies. It may amount to 20,000 million pounds sterling or more. It is self-evident that Germany, whose total wealth before the war was estimated at about 20,000 million pounds sterling, would be absolutely unable to meet such a charge in addition to her own heavy war outlay. It remains, however, to be seen whether, in addition to meeting the cost of reparation and restitution, Germany may not be made to pay some portion of the war expenditure of the Allies.

BONUS FOR FIGHTERS.

SPECIAL SERVICE GRATUITIES.

A special gratuity is to be paid to warrant officers, N.C.O.s, and men of the Army and Air Force based on length and nature of services. It will be paid to every man who has joined, either voluntarily or compulsorily, either of the forces from Aug. 4, 1914, up to the time of his discharge. It will also be payable to men already demobilised and to the legatees of next-of-kin of such men as have been killed, such amounts being based on their length of service as from the time of their enlistment until the date of death. The exceptions are as follows:—

(a) Conscientious objectors.

(b) Medically unfit who were discharged within 6 months as unfit to be soldiers; and.

(c) The Class W men, who were released for civil work, for such time as they have been on civil work at full rates of civil pay.

OVERSEAS SERVICE SCALE.

The scale for men who have served overseas is as follows:—

Privates, £5 for the first year, with 10s. per month in addition after the first year; corporals, £6, with like addition, sergeants, £8; warrant officers, Class II., £12; warrant officers, Class I., £15, with same additions for subsequent periods of service.

Five years is the limit for assessment of gratuity. This period of service entitles a privates to £29 and the highest rank of warrant officer to £39.

HOME SERVICE ONLY RATES.

The scale for the man who has done home service only is based on the same amount for the first year. The additions, however, are at the rate of 5s. per month for the subsequent period of service, making for the 5 years £17 for the private and £27 for the warrant officer, Class I. The men who have drawn pay and service pension concurrently are eligible for a lower rate. Those who have done service abroad and have drawn pay and service pension concurrently will be entitled to the above amounts for the first year and 5s. per month for subsequent periods. Those who have served at home only and have drawn pay, and service pension concurrently will be entitled to an additional 2s. 6d. per month after the first year's service. A further announcement will be made with regard to the Royal Navy and regular officers of the Royal Navy and the Army.

RUBBER NOTES.

K.M.S. (MALAY STATES) RUBBER.

The profit for the year amounted to £8,201 6s. 1d., to which has to be added the Balance brought forward from last year £2,097 6s. 7d., making a total of of £10,298 12s. 8. Out of this the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less income tax, which will absorb; with tax, the sum of £4,250 0s. 0d., leaving to be carried forward, subject to manager's commission, bonus to staff, etc. £6,048 12s 8d.

DIVIDENDS.

Batu Caves.—Int. divd. 25 p.c. Last year 35 p.c.

Brich.—Divd. for year ended July 31 5 p.c. Last year 12½ p.c.

Dusun Durian.—Directors decided not to declare int. divd. Last year 7½ p.c.

Kuran.—Directors consider it inadvisable to pay int. divd. Last year 18¾ p.c.

Langkat, Sumatra.—Directors have decided it is not desirable to pay int. divd. Last year 10 p.c.

Bakap.—Profit to June 30 £5,074, making credit balance £7,152, and amount repayable for excess profits which directors estimate at £7,000; divd. 10 p.c.; forward £8,152.

Sablas.—Report states amount owing British North Borneo Co. for guaranteed divds. is £48,040, repayable after 6 p.c. to shareholders. The Chartered Co. now agree no repayment need be made until sufficient earned to pay 10 p.c. Profit £10,144; write off preliminary expenses £2,000; £3,820 forward, leaving £11,964; proposed write off remainder preliminary expenses by £9,000; forward £2,964.

Sungei Sahak.—Int. divd. 5 p.c.

Sungei Kapar.—Int. divd 7½ p.c.

Bukit Rajah.—No int. divd. Last year 10 p.c.

Tempeh.—Revenue for 1916 £9,941, and net profit £3,164 and £1,781 forward, which carried forward.

Kuala Kubu.—Profit to June 30 £3,522, and with sum forward £7,855; to reserve £2,000; divd. 5 p.c.; forward £2,529.

Central Kelantan.—In Companies Winding-up Court compulsory order made in case of this company on petition of Thomas Barlow and Brother.

K.M.S.—Divd. 5 p.c. for year ended June 30; forward £6,048.

Tebolang.—Result for year ended June 30; after payment of deb. and other interest, loss £4,894.

South Malay.—Meeting of deb. holders held Oct. 24 approved scheme of arrangement extending option to convert to shares for five years; also date for repayment of principal to Dec. 31, 1925; power to company to redeem on three months' notice at 10 p.c. prem.; and power to company to increase deb., amount from £35,000 to £50,000.

Victoria (Malaya).—The net profit was $5,481 7s. 10d., to which add $2,420 13s. 11d. brought forward, total $10,901 19s. 9d. Dividend of five per cent. absorbing $2,481 14s. 8d. Cost of production was 11.94d. per lb.

Pataling.—Second (and last) interim dividend of 30 per cent. for 1918.

THE WAR SAVINGS.

TWENTY-FIFTH LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to $106,157.20 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in, particulars of which are set out below, were invested in Straits Settlements War Loan at 5½ per cent.

Although the issue of this Loan is now closed in the Straits Settlements this Association has made arrangements to continue to invest in this Loan all the moneys received.

The membership of the Association has reached 1,208.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

1 Subscription of	$21,200
1 "	6,000
1 "	4,000
1 "	3,000
2 Subscriptions of	2,500
3 "	2,000
1 Subscription of	1,800
1 "	1,700
2 Subscriptions of	1,500
1 Subscription of	1,475
1 "	1,200
1 "	1,070
7 Subscriptions of	1,000
1 Subscription of	960
1 "	950
1 "	900
3 Subscriptions of	800
2 "	750
2 "	700
1 Subscription of	645
6 Subscriptions of	600
2 "	550
10 "	500
1 Subscription of	470
1 "	465
2 Subscriptions of	450
1 Subscription of	435
1 "	425
3 Subscriptions of	400
1 Subscription of	395
1 "	355
1 "	340
1 "	310
6 Subscriptions of	300
6 "	250
1 Subscription of	235
1 "	225
1 "	220
20 Subscriptions of	200
2 "	190
2 "	180
1 Subscription of	170
3 Subscriptions of	160
11 "	150
1 Subscription of	130
2 Subscriptions of	120
1 Subscription of	110
32 Subscriptions of	100
1 Subscription of	90
1 "	85
4 Subscriptions of	80
3 "	75
3 "	65
11 "	60
2 "	55
47 "	50
7 "	40
3 "	35
14 "	30
14 "	25
13 "	20
9 "	15
16 "	10
19 "	5
Total	$106,800
1st List	39,100
2nd List	10,280
3rd List	62,075
4th List	210,305
5th List	123,680
6th List	82,125
7th List	61,880
8th List	68,335
9th List	110,595
10th List	140,345
11th List	49,715
12th List	49,525
13th List	80,675
14th List	43,680
15th List	84,355
16th List	72,290
17th List	64,965
18th List	108,000
19th List	90,430
20th List	147,450
21st List	159,020
22nd List	91,535
23rd List	96,100
24th List	50,460
Total amount received to date	$2,202,110

Total amount of Straits Currency received since last investment, $ 52,924.60

Previously acknowledged, 454,094.13

Total ... $507,018.73

Total amount of Sterling received since last investment, £ 1,605 16 10

Previously acknowledged, 12,071 16 0½

Total ... £13,677 12 10½

Total amount of Gold Dollars received since last investment, G $ 111—

Previously acknowledged 6,825.14

Total G $ 6,935.14

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Treasurers & Secretaries.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1919.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A GREAT PICTURE AT THE CORONET.

"Samson," the picture that is now showing at the Coronet, is a film that can be truly described as magnificent. Those who saw William Farnum in "When a Man sees Red" will realise of what this great artist is capable. When we say that he is every bit as good in "Samson" we are by no means stretching the point. It is a picture to see and see again.

The story deals with a dock labourer, Brachard, known from his great strength as Samson, who, by sheer force of character, rises above his humble station and attains to great wealth, being finally known as the "Copper King." He falls in love with the daughter of an impecunious and not too scrupulous nobleman who forces his daughter into a marriage that is distasteful to her. Despising her husband for what he has risen from, she soon seeks sympathy elsewhere—the Copper King's rival having all his money in a Copper mine in which Brachard also has his fortune. In order to ruin the man who is endeavouring to bring dishonour upon him, Brachard throws all his shares on the market and causes a panic, in which his rival's fortune is swept away as well as his own. The steps by which Samson, having lost everything, gets instead that which he values above mere gold are among the most powerful ever shown upon the screen and the play ends with Brachard about to start the world again, but doing so with the love and cooperation of the woman who has hitherto despised him.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

A white book has been published by Major Norman White, I.M.S., sanitary commissioner with the Government of India, dealing with twenty years of plague in India with special reference to the outbreak of 1917-18.

Some of the more important lessons taught by the past twenty years experience of plague in India are summarised as follows: (1) Severe outbreaks of plague have been, more especially during the last decade, an expression of climatic conditions. Rainfall in defect of normal is inimical to plague. The excessive rainfall of 1917 was responsible for the abnormally severe nature of the recent epidemic. (2) In most of the severely plague infected parts of India there is a very well defined plague free season which in favourably dry years provides opportunities for measures aimed at the eradication of disease, given an adequate reporting agency and the necessary staff for carrying out rat destruction measures. During the last five years there have been months when the total plague mortality has been as low as two in the Punjab, 19 in the United Provinces, 488 in Bombay, 15 in Bihar, nil in the Central Province, nil in Rajputana, 5 in Madras, nil in Bengal, nil in Central India, nil in Hyderabad and 56 in Mysore. Granted that these figures understate the case, there are months in most provinces in which the number of foci of infection sufficiently small to justify the hope that when the public health organisation of India is commensurate with the importance of the work to be done plague will rapidly cease to be a serious cause of mortality in India. At the present time India is by far the most important reservoir of plague infection in the world.

(3) In most of the severely plague infected areas of India there are signs that the disease is almost certainly due to the increasing degree of immunity to plague of the rat population, of which there is direct experimental evidence and in no wise can be attributed to the increasing efficiency of our antiplague measures. (4) Once considerable tracts of India have been completely freed from plague infection the task of keeping them free will not easily spread over distances except along main lines of communication. Though Bombay was infected in 1898 and has never since been free from infection, the disease did not gain a firm foothold in the United Provinces till the beginning of 1901, in the Central Provinces till 1902 and in Burma till 1903. There are towns in India that suffered from their first outbreak of indigenous bubonic plague in the recent epidemic of 1917-18. Of these the most interesting is Vizagapatam on the Madras coast. (5) Pending the establishment of permanent public health organisations for the rural areas of India, in which reside more than ninety per cent. of the total population, a good deal more than is being done at present might be done to lessen the incidence of plague.

Improvement of markets and the grain stores of towns in which rat infestation at present is most excessive and the not necessarily vexatious control of movements of grain and like merchandise from and through plague infected centres, are matters that call for early attention. The co-operation of railway companies would do much. At the present time goods sheds and railway sidings are frequently very heavily infested with rats which find ready access to wagons. (6) If educated people would unite in an effort to inculcate far and wide some idea of the significance of the statement that ten million people in India have fallen victims to plague, of the economic and loss that India has suffered from the ravages of plague, of the wholesale disorganisation to which industry is liable for several months in several plague years, of the absolute dependence of plague epidemics on rat infestation and of the very considerable financial loss, suffered as a result of the depredations of rats, the Indian plague problem would find a ready solution. Of all preventible diseases none is more preventable than is bubonic plague.

THE RED CROSS LECTURE.

Major Castles had only a moderate attendance to-day at the Hongkong Hotel for his talk on Red Cross work in Siberia.—Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, Dr. Sanders, Mrs. E. Ralphs, Mrs. Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Hodge, were among the interested.

The American Consul-General, Mr. Anderson, introduced the lecturer. He aid that Major Castles had been in Siberia and had seen practical work there. He had seen the other end of the work that we have been doing over here. He also took that opportunity of stating that there was a disposition among the Red Cross workers here, both American and British, to stop a little too soon. They had been having a hard time getting definite information as to what was required over there and as to the sort of work that was proceeding over at the other end. There was a great need for assistance and those who were here were able to help, in a measure at least. So all that they asked the lecturer to do that day was to give them information as to what was needed in Siberia and as to the conditions there to enable them to know what help was most needed.

Major Castles then talked at some length on his experiences, giving many details of the nature of the assistance still needed. He also answered questions.

He left at noon on the s.s. Nanking.

DUTIABLE SPIRITS.

At the instance of Mr. J. C. Wildin, Chief Preventive Officer, a Chinese was summoned for omitting to pay duty on 100 jars of Chinese spirits.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who was for the defence, asked for leniency. He said the omission was unintentional and did not arise from any intention of defrauding the Revenue. The hundred jars, he said, were ordered by a regular customer of the distillery, and it was delivered to his godown in Hongkong on the following day, that was the 25th December. This day being a public holiday, on which movements of dutiable cargo were forbidden, it was unfortunately not realised by the distillery people, and the outcome of it was that the cargo was released and delivered to the customer's godown before his client was made aware of the fact. As a matter of fact, following the usual procedure, an office boy had been dispatched with the cargo book to the I. & E. Office, but, for the same reason that it was a general holiday, the office was closed.

Mr. J. R. Wood, after ascertaining the value of the spirits, fined the defendant $100.

ACTION AGAINST "SHANGHAI GAZETTE."

Mr. F. Alan Robinson (Magistrate) gave his decision in H.M. Police Court at Shanghai on January 7 in the case of Colin Henry Lee, who was charged:

For that he, being the responsible editor of the "Shanghai Gazette," did unlawfully publish in a printed newspaper, to wit, the "Shanghai Gazette," an article containing seditious matter, contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909, Section 2, Sub-Sections 1 and 8.

In giving his decision, his Worship said:—I wish to say first of all that I consider the prosecution have rendered a public service in bringing to the notice of the public the provisions of the Order in Council—the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1909. The liberty of the Press is restricted in certain matters by the ordinary law of England, but so far as British papers and British journalists are concerned it is further restricted in China by the provisions of Article 2 of that Order in Council; and it is important that the provisions of that Order should be generally known. I have read carefully the article in the "Shanghai Gazette" which caused the substance of the complaint. That article shows abundant traces of ill-feeling, on the part of the writer of the article, against Japanese, but as I read the Order in Council, I have to find more than that; I have to find not only that the writer wished to write matter calculated to excite enemity between Japanese subjects and British subjects, but I have also to find that he has succeeded in writing such matter. Now the article consists in the main of three statements. These statements, we are assured, are without foundation in fact. They are: that the Japanese wished three more seats on the Municipal Council; that for the purpose of obtaining more votes they were raising their rents; and that their object in doing so is to obtain a fair share of Municipal contracts. Those statements are denied. But if they were true I cannot find anything in them of which any Japanese need be ashamed, nor anything in them which is likely to excite enmity against Japanese on the part of others. My conclusion is, therefore, that the writer of the article has not succeeded in writing matter calculated to excite enmity, and that the article is therefore not within the Order in Council. The summons will therefore be dismissed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The National Assembly is meeting to-day at Canton to appoint delegates to the Paris Conference.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. announces that the Company's intermediate s.s. "Nore" left Singapore for this port on the 13th instant and is due here on the 19th instant at about daylight.

A committee consisting of Charles M. Schwab, P. A. S. Franklin and J. H. Rossetter will study the ninety-one different designs of ships now being built by the United States, with a view to standardization and elimination of unnecessary models.

No. 64 Peel Street was visited by two robbers yesterday. They got in by pretending to be lime-washers, and tied up the servant girl. They stabbed the Chinese lady occupant while she was giving the alarm, and then fled. The wounds are not serious.

The typhoon which swept over the Philippines Christmas night, in addition to causing the loss of many lives, ruined T. $2,000,000 worth of hemp, and devastated numerous large hemp plantations. The greater damage was done in Southern Luzon, Mindoro and Marinduque.

It isn't often that the "China Mail" assents to the saying, "No news is good news"; but during the last few days blank reports of communicable disease were so regarded. To-day three Chinese cases of enteric fever and one of some other sort of fever (unreadable) are recorded. All were fatal.

In a memorandum of the world's shipping published by Lloyds and the Admiralty, Sir James Glenny Wilson argues that within a few months the supply of shipping for commerce will be greater than the demand, and that freights will fall to a level not much more than double the rates current before the war.

Seventy taels of non-Government prepared opium and 11 taels of raw opium were seized by a Chinese detective on the Praya near the Sailors' Home yesterday. The opium was contained in a copper tin which a coolie was carrying. The coolie was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning and fined $4,100, with an alternative of 10 months' hard labour.

Wing Yu Cheong, the Chinese captured by an Indian constable in Hospital Road shortly after the robbery on 25, Bonham Strand, yesterday morning, was brought before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne this morning and charged with having participated in that robbery. Mr. Goldring, appearing for him, requested a remand, which was granted.

The American Consul-General has received instructions to the effect that the War Trade Board has removed all restrictions on the importation of rice into the United States, the order to become effective immediately. Import restrictions are also removed on coal tar distillates, eggs of poultry, explosives, matches, fresh meats, glass and glassware except optical glass, balsam woods included under tarift paragraph 647, caffeine, castor beans and oil, alfalfa seed, hemp seed, vegetable ivory.

H. & S. BANKING DIVIDEND.

We are officially authorised to state that, subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a final dividend for the year ending December 31, 1918, of £2.5.— per share and a bonus of £1.10/- per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax.

Add to the Silver Reserve Fund	$ 1,000,000
Write off Bank Premises..	750,000
And carry forward about	32,3/4 lacs.

SHIELD FOOTBALL

ROYAL ENGINEERS v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

The second replay between these teams will take place on the Club ground to-morrow at 4.15 p.m. In the two previous matches the Royal Engineers have been lucky to effect a draw, the last time particularly so, as the Staff and Departments held a lead of a goal until two minutes from time.

Both teams expect to have out the best team available, the Staff and Departments hoping to be reinforced by the inclusion of the Rev. Bundle, the new Chaplain to the Forces.

Mr. W. Loach is the referee.

RED CROSS FLOWER STALL.

Acknowledged in Press to 30.12.18	$603.76
Further receipts to 12.1.19	227.73
	$894.46

The sale of flowers continues on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE DEATH OF JULIUS CAESAR.

It is suggested that the historical theory of Caesar having been done to death by Casca and Brutus with the aid of swords, is entirely erroneous and that in reality Caesar was clubbed to death, the scene of his death being the Golf Links in the outskirts of Rome. Furthermore, the science of deduction enables us to give the place of his death in more exact detail and we can safely say that the actual spot was on the "green" of a hole which was a "Bogey 3." To some this may seem blasphemy as records that have been accepted as history for years and years—and years, should not be casually put aside; but a perusal of the deductions by which our belief has been arrived at will, we think, convince anyone who survives the reading.

In the first place, we maintain that Caesar was a Golfer and that his final words were "A 2 Brutus." Having got as far as this we are faced with the problem:—Why should he be killed immediately after saying those three words? The problem seems a knotty one, but we suggest that the explanation of the whole matter is as follows:—

Julius (Caesar, we refer to) had arrived in the Finals of the Golf Championship of Rome and his opponent was Casca who was "some" golfer. Matters were fairly even during the game and when, towards the end of the match, they drove from the Tee of a "Bogey 3" hole, they stood "All square." This hole Julius did in *two* and it was when he said to Brutus who was scoring and, incidentally, umpiring, "A 2 Brutus!" that the enraged Casca, who had only halved with Bogey, smote Julius one on the head with his club and laid him "dead on the green." Brutus ought never to be dragged in as being partly responsible for Julius' death for at the crucial moment he was trying to write down Julius' 2 with the rubber end of his pencil—the shock having been considerable. Some latter day "deducers" attempt to belittle the theory that Julius was killed on the green and we must say that their idea that Julius holed out with his mashie from some distance off the green and that the enraged Casca thereupon smote him one with a mashie and laid him "dead on the green," is plausible.

We admit that the mashie, or niblick, is the more usual club with which to lay things "dead on the green" and that, possibly, Julius was dead before he landed there, but we still think our theory, that he was killed with a putter, is the correct one. It is only fair to take it for granted that Julius was a great driver—witness the manner in which he always drove his enemies before him—and we maintain that he was on the green in one and down in two—with his putter.

His being "dead on the green" after having holed out is another unusual golfing incident but one with which we are not at present concerned.—Ex.

BIG OPIUM SEIZURE AT MANILA.

Characterised as being one of the largest amounts of opium ever seized by Philippines customs officials, a lot valued at G. $110,000 was captured from Antonio Barretto, a passenger arriving in Manila on the "Fushima Maru" from Hongkong. Barretto had the drug secreted in three trunks, which he succeeded in unloading at Manila, but these were seized by customs officials whose suspicions were aroused by seeing him turn them over at the wharf to another Chinese who had previously been implicated in opium smuggling deals.

Upon being arrested Barretto offered Capt. Arlegui of the customs a bribe of G. $5,000 for his release.

Subsequent developments in the case implicate a prominent Manila resident.

EAST RIVER TO BE DREDGED.

The Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung has accomplished much work during the last two weeks. Mr. G. W. Olivecrona, the chief engineer with his staff, has been to Sambang near Tsingyun district for a preliminary inspection of that river last week. The investigation has shown that this river has accumulated too much mud. This river should be dredged to facilitate communication and to prevent over-flows.

The surveying squad of the Board of Conservancy Work will make another trip to the East River. They will begin their work at Shekiung and then go up toward the East River.

LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co., are publishing immediately a new novel entitled "Green Dusk for Dreams" by Cecil Adair, a tale of sacrifice and of love's enduring steadfastness, through all danger and disappointment.

"Moscow in Flames" by G. P. Danilevski, a vivid story of the Napoleonic invasion of Russia, has been added to Stanley Paul and Co's. 2/6 net series.

The same Publishers announce for early publication new and cheaper editions at 6/- net each of "The Life and Times of Queen Adelaide," by Mary F. Sanders, "Polly Peachum," the story of Lavinia Fenton, afterwards Duchess of Bolton, by Chas. E. Pearce, and "The Princess Mathilde Bonaparte" by Philip W. Sergeant, fully illustrated as in the original editions.

Messrs. Greening & Co., are publishing at once a new and cheaper edition of "Behind the Scenes in the Terror," by Hector Fleischmann, a record of the more intimate and secret events of the French Revolution. The price is 7/6 net.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP FINAL.

An excellent game was witnessed last night in the final for the above handicap, the finalists being Sergt. I. Goodman, Manchester Regt., owes (250) & H. T. Mousley (owes 30). Much interest was evinced in the game and a large number of billiard enthusiasts assembled to see if Goodman could concede the large start of 220 points to Mousley. This he did by playing a most consistent game, the scores at the finish reading: Goodman 250, Mousley 207. The winners chief breaks were 26, 25 (twice) 24 (twice), 23, and 22; Mousley's largest effort being 31 with several 18's and 16's. Mr. C. Bond refereed the game and at the conclusion on behalf of Mr. Oxberry, the proprietor, presented the prizes. Mr. I. Goodman 1st. Prize a Gold Omego Wrist Watch presented by the Proprietor. Mr. Mousley 2nd. Prize a beautiful silver Cup presented by Messrs. Gande Price and Co. Highest Break Prize Capt. Green (84), presented by A.S. Watson and Co.

EXHIBITION GAME.

A good game ought to be seen at the Hotel on Saturday night at 9 p.m. when Sergt. T. Pitt and Sergt. I. Goodman have arranged to play an exhibition game of 500 up. Goodman has many fanciers for this game but old friends of Pitt still maintain he will win.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

THIRD CONGREGATION, JANUARY 15, 1919.

ON the occasion of the Congregation at the University TO-MORROW (Wednesday), January 15, 1919, tea will be served on the second floor of the University Building from 4 till 5.15 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. a procession including the Honorary Graduates, the members of the Court, Council and Senate of the University will enter the Great Hall. Members in this procession will assemble and robe in the Vice-Chancellor's room at 5.20 p.m.

After His Excellency The Pro-Chancellor has taken his seat and declared the Congregation open, the University Anthem will be played by the band of the 18th Infantry. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor will then present the candidate for an Honorary Degree and the Graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Arts will be presented by the Deans of their Faculties.

The Honorary Graduate will make a speech after which the Pro-Chancellor will declare the Congregation closed.

The Procession will return to the Vice-Chancellor's room. Visitors are requested to remain in their places until the procession has left the Great Hall.

NOTICE.

H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the business carried on by me the undersigned at Nos. 16 to 22 Queen's Road Central Victoria Hongkong under the style or firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY was as from and after the 1st November, 1918, taken over and acquired by H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY LIMITED free from all debts and other liabilities.

All creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their claims to me on or before the 28th February, 1919.

Dated this 14th day of January 1919.

H. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of November 1918 taken over and acquired from Mr. H. Stephens the business hitherto carried on by him at Nos. 16 to 22 Queen's Road Central Victoria Hongkong under the style or firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY and we shall continue to carry on the said business of Importers and Exporters and General Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY LIMITED.

Dated this 14th day of January 1919.

For and on behalf of the Directors,
HERBERT STEPHENS,
Managing Director.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, January 21, 1919,
Commencing at 2.45 p.m.,
at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,

1 "Studebaker" 7 seater Touring Car (6 cylinders).
1 "Studebaker" 7 seater Touring Car (4 cylinders).

The above are in fine running condition being practically new and have electric starting and lighting systems.

On view: Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

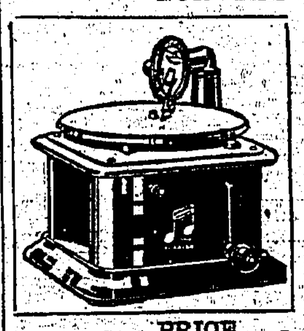
Lane, Crawford & Co.

SPECIALITIES
in 1-lb. tins for
YACHTING, LAUNCH and WALKING PICNICS.
ALSO
"POT LUCK" LUNCHES and DINNERS.

	Cts.		Cts.
English Brawn	80	Roast Lamb	80
Picnic Pate	80	Pork Pie	80
Stewed Kidneys	60	Stewed Tripe	70
Corned Beef	70	Sausages	80
Roast Beef	80	Roast Mutton	80
Pork & Beans	40	Chicken & Ham	90
Rabbit in Jelly	50	Rabbit & Sausage	50
Minced Beef	60	Beef Steak Pie	80
Sheep's Tongue	$1.00	Breakfast Bacon	$1.00
Fresh Herrings	40	Sardines in Oil	25
Kippered Herrings	40	Salmon	50
Herrings in Tomato	40	Lobster	90
Cauliflowers	30	Cabbage	30
Turnips	30	Carrots	30
Artichokes	40	Artichokes whole	35

Campbell's Soups assorted - - - $2.50 per doz.
New Zealand Soups in 2-lb. tins - Cts. 60 per tin.

THE IDEAL GIFT
FOR THE CHILDREN.



THE LITTLE
"RED BOY"
GRAFONOLA.
Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect tempo and tone.
PRICE - - $15.00.
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,
TEL. 1322. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work
BY ENLISTING THE
DALTON ADDING, LISTING AND CALCULATING MACHINE
IN YOUR SERVICE
MUSTARD & CO.,
4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1166
AGENTS in FOOCHOW, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON:
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Old Tom Gin
PURITAN BRAND
PER CASE
DUTY PAID - - - $35
SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Tel. No. 136.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA Etc.

TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA	9th March	13th April	22nd "
"NELLOR	26th March	30th April	10th May

TO
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

"DILWARA"	12th January at Noon	due Bombay about 29th January

TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

"NORE" "DUNERA"	20th January 28th January	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. (to Shanghai only)

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to—
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA ..... Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

MARSEILLES ..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
LUZON MARU .....Wednesday, 12th Feb, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,
SUMATRA MARU.....Saturday, 15th Feb., at Noon.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SOURABAYA—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
CHICAGO MARU .....Sunday, 19th Jan., at 3 p.m.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY
These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 16th Jan. at 8 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
AMAKUSA MARU .....Sunday, 19th Jan., at 10 a.m.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.
Tel. No. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agent.*

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.		
	BORNEO MARU	on or about 25th Jan.
	HOKUTO MARU	on or about 10th Feb.
For JAPAN		
	BANRI MARU	on or about 15th Feb.
	BORNEO MARU	on or about 10th Mar.
	HOKUTO MARU	on or about 26th Mar.

For Freight of Passage apply to
DODWELL & CO LD. *Agents.*

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

SHIPPING

C. N. G.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHENGCHOW	Jan. 16, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Jan. 16, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KIANGSI	Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Jan. 21, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer	To Sail
KOBE	FAUSANG	THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at Noon.
CHEFOO	CHIPSHING	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	VITIM	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	TUESDAY, Jan. 21, Daylight.
SINGAPORE	VAN WAERWIJCK	TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Vitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers in this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts! Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from
Agents. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Statercoms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAIHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" January 14th at Noon, 1919. "CHINA" February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1334.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th January.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th February.
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb. from Kobe
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th March.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
ANYO MARU	18,500	Mar. 18th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.
KIYO MARU	17,900	

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAICO, *MANAGER,*
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375. KING'S BUILDING.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong:	Connecting with	From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.
Or to HEISS & Co., Canton. General Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

O.S.K. PLANS.

The O.S.K., as reported repeatedly, is determined to maintain a once-monthly service and has announced its shipping schedule, up to June next year as under:

For January	s.s.	Borneo	9,000 tons
February		Andes	12,000 "
March		Alpa	12,000 "
April		Celebes	9,000 "
May		Amazon or Amur	12,000 "
June		Altai	9,000 "

Of the above s.s. Amazon Maru or Amur Maru is to be completed by May at the Osaka Iron Works, and the June steamer Altai is the first steamer to leave for Europe, in the early part of the current month.

THE CHARTER MARKET.

Though the charter market in Japan in regard to ocean-going vessels continues quiet, one or two coasting vessels are changing hands. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has chartered the Fumi-maru, 2,820 tons, of the Inugami Kisen Kaisha, at $15. The Kizen-maru, 1,300 tons, of the Shimatani Kisen Kaisha, has been chartered at Y18 for the term of six months from January, but the charterer is not known.

GERMAN INDEMNITY FOR JAPAN'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

The number of vessels belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and private owners sunk by German submarines or missing is now put at 30. As already mentioned, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has arranged to claim indemnity for its losses from Germany separately. Twenty-eight of the vessels mentioned belong to private concerns, their total deadweight tonnage being 140,745 tons. According to investigations made by the War Shipping Losses Investigations Society, organised by the private owners, the total damage, including the value of hulls, prospective charter money, and allowances for crews, but excluding the value of cargoes, amounts to Y137,251,573. The assessment of damage for each private owner is as follows:—

Owners.	No. of Vessels.	Value.
Taisho K.K.	2	Y6,532,916
Hara Shinichi	1	4,062,204
Nakamura Seishichiro	1	4,017,562
Fujinagata	1	5,901,616
Inui K.K.	1	4,505,798
Osawa Shokai	1	3,173,846
Tatsuma K.K.	2	10,224,604
Chuyetsu K.K.	1	5,257,296
Teikoku K.K.	1	2,506,287
South Manchuria K.K.	2	15,844,579
Tanaka Suyeo	1	3,211,889
Shinsan K.K.	1	4,526,584
Yamashita K.K.	2	13,110,209
Hashimoto K.K.	3	16,075,881
Hakuyo K.K.	1	5,783,881
Murai K.K.	1	4,826,760
Shosho Yoko	5	21,528,796
Harada K.K.	1	7,687,925

It is stated that these shipowners contemplate taking over German merchant vessels if Germany is unable to pay the indemnity.

O.S.K. HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNTS.

For the last business term the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to pay a dividend of 60 per cent., or the same as for the preceding term, the statement of accounts being as follows:—

Gross income	Y100,400,000
Gross expenditure	49,040,000
Balance	51,360,000
Reserve	9,220,000
Reserve for paying for newly-built steamers	16,000,000
Estimated war profits tax	3,450,000
Balance	22,690,000
Brought forward	1,080,000
Total	Y 23,660,000
To reserve for depreciation of vessels	3,000,000
Fund for extension of business	2,000,000
Building reserve	1,000,000
Reserve for equalising dividends	2,000,000
Dividend, 10 per cent.	1,870,000
Extra dividend, 50 per cent.	9,340,000
Pension fund	2,0000,000
Carried forward	3,560,000

The net profit shows an increase of Y4,373,134, or of 35 per cent. over the preceding term.

Pension fund	2,000,000

HANDS COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Hard and Red. Constantly Itching and Burning. Many Sleepless Nights. Cuticura Heals.

"My complaint began with constant irritation on the back of my hands which gradually grew worse until both hands were covered with hard red pimples constantly itching and burning, giving me many sleepless nights. These later dried, leaving a small scale. I saw an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. The burning and itching were less, so I purchased more, and I was completely healed." (Signed) C. Turner, "Peachley," Brampton Park Rd., Hitchin, Herts., Eng.

Cuticura is a pure, gentle soap, ideal for every-day toilet use. Assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment it does much to prevent skin and scalp troubles.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	2nd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	9th Mar., 1919	13th April	22nd April
NELLORE	26th Mar., 1919	30th April	10th May

TO

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	From Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DILJARA	12th January at 10 a.m.	29th January

TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	
NORE	20th January	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
DUNERA	28th January	(to Shanghai only)

Tickets Interchangeable with B.I.S.N. Coy. between ports, common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian Tickets are interchangeable with the New Zealand Shipping Co (via Panama) or by Orient Company.

Passengers may travel B.I. Company between Singapore and Calcutta or Madras in lieu of the section P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Sado Maru. 12,360 tons	FRI., 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
	*Kawachi Maru. 12,390 tons	SUN., 19th Jan., at 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons	SAT., 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru, 13,760 tons	SAT., 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§Tensho Maru, 7,000 tons	TUES., 14th Jan.
	§Akita Maru, 8,750 tons	SUN., 19th Jan.
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	*Tamba Maru, 13,510 tons	FRIDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
	*Mishima Maru, 13,950 tons	FRIDAY, 7th Feb., at 11 a.m.
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons	MON., 3rd Feb., at 11 a.m.
	*Kamakura Maru, 13,410 tons	WED., 19th Feb., at 11 a.m.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Tenshin Maru, 8,470 tons	SUNDAY, 12th Jan.
	Taiyo Maru, 7,000 tons	FRIDAY, 24th Jan.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Shinchiku Maru, 7,000 tons	FRIDAY, 24th Jan.
	Keifuku Maru, —— tons	SATURDAY, 25th Jan.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji — Wireless Telegraphy.

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*Katori Maru, TUESDAY, 21st Jan., at 11 a.m.
†Fushimi Maru, THURSDAY, 27th Mar., at 11 a.m.

(*Omitting Manila Eastbound

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912. WONG FING WA, Manager.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Liverpool via S'pore, Penang & C'bo &c	Tamba Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan., at 11 A.M.
Liverpool via S'pore, Pang & C'bo &c	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Feb., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Siberia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th Jan.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Teuyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 8th Feb.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 13th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 14th Jan., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 6th Feb.
San Francisco	Grotius	Java-China-Japan Line	On 1st Feb.
San Francisco	Wilis	Java-China-Japan Line	On 3rd Feb.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Katori Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st Jan., at 11 A.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Arabia Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisma	On 11th Jan., at 3 P.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Jan., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Manila	Kamakura Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Feb., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Japan	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 13th Jan.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th March.
Japan	Banri Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Feb.
Shanghai	Kaifong	Butterfield & Swire	On 19th Jan., at 10 a.m.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th Jan., at Noon.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Sado Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Tensho Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst.,
Kobe	Fausang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Jan., at Noon.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 21st Jan., 1 P.M.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Sashu Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th Jan., at 3 A.M.
Singapore	Van Waerwijck	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Jan., at 3 P.M.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 17th Jan., at 3 P.M.
Java	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 25th Jan.
Haiphong	Lokzang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Vitim	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nore	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Shinchiku Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan.
Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Taian Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Jan.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "AGAMEMNON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Jan., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st Jan. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1919.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "MISHIMA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th Jan., 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, VLADIVOSTOCK AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 16th January, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
J. GRAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1919.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

	SINGAPORE, Dec. 11th.	
Alor Gajah ($1)	3.60	3.75
Amal. Malay fy. pd.	2.40	2.60
Ayer Hitam ($5)	13.00	14.00
Ayer Kuning ($1)	1.25	1.45
Ayer Molok ($1)	2.60	2.75
Ayer Panas ($5)	11.00	11.50
Balgownie ($1)	5.00	5.50
Bassett ($1)	1.00	1.15
Batang Benar ($10)	13.50	14.50
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.10	1.25pm
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.60	0.70
Bukit Katil ($1)	1.10	1.20
Bukit Kepong ($2)	2.70	2.85
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.65	0.85
Bukit Timah ($10)	...	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	8.00	9.00
Glenealy Pins. ($1)	1.85	2.00
Haytor ($3)	8.00	9.00
Indragiri ($5)	6.00	7.15
Jeram ($1)	1.30	1.50
Jimah ($1)	1.70	1.85
Kamasan ($2)	4.50	5.00
Kedah ($1)	3.45	3.75
Kelemak R. ($5)	7.00	7.50
Kempas ($1)	8.00	8.25
Kluang ($5)	7.00	8.00
Lunas ($5)	8.50	9.00
Malaka Pindas	2.60	2.70
Malakoff ($2)	4.60	4.80
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.80	0.90
Mergui ($5)	5.75	6.25
New Serendah ($2)	4.25	4.50
Nyalas ($5)	7.85	8.10
Pajam ($5)	12.00	13.00 xrts.
Pantai ($1)	1.50	1.65
Parit Perak ($1)	2.55	2.85
Perak River ($1)	2.65	2.85
Pulau Bulang ($10)	4.00	4.75
Punggor ($1)	0.70	0.80
Rodella ($5)	11.00	11.50
Sandycroft ($2)	3.75	4.00
Scudai ($5)	7.50	7.75
Sembrong ($1)	0.30	0.40
Sungei Bagan ($2)	3.75	4.00
Sungei Palani ($1)	0.45	0.55pm
Tambalak ($1)	1.05	1.15
Tapah ($10)	18.00	19.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	11.50	12.50
Temerloh ($1)	1.10	1.30
Trafalgar ($2)	1.00	1.20
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.80	0.90
United Malacca ($1)	1.25	1.35
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.10	3.50

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	(80' top / 70' bottom)	30'	5'	2 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571	74'	25' 6"	7' 6"	...
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254	50' 8"	14'	7' 6"	...
Pallet Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	50'	16'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	125	60'	12'	7' 6"	...
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	495' 0"	82' 6"	31	7' 6"	...
ABERDEEN					
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Lamont Dock	200	34'	18'	7' 6"	...

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

EDINBURGH, October 28.

MARCHING TUNES.

An American soldier at a baseball match in Scotland, after the march round the field of a band of Highland pipers, remarked that if the music of the bagpipe was redolent of snake-charming, it was nevertheless the stuff to keep the legs swinging strongly along the highroad. The judgment is fair enough. That reedy, screeching note of the pipes is not of itself pleasant, no matter how strenuously we Scots may defend it against Sassenach criticisms. But it is really beautiful under special conditions—at a distance, in mass, or at the head of a marching column. And our native instrument has a wealth of splendid tunes peculiarly suited to demonstrate its excellencies. One would say that bagpipe music is a perfect blend of pathos and bravado. You know the boldness—"swank" is a good word—of "Athole Highlanders," which for all its vigour has a sad strain withal, a sob for the emptiness of ambition. You know "The Green Hills of Tyrol," a tune whose sadness is alleviated by an element of cheer as if of hopefulness. For military marching purposes a lusty, jaunty swaggering pipe band takes a lot of beating.

But it is not every unit which can boast a pipe band, and Tommy or Jock is invariably thrown back on the one organ of music given to him by Nature as his own. Of the natural voice good use is made; the repertoire is generally extensive and varied. I knew one company of Scots Territorials that could chaunt the Tannhauser Pilgrim's Chorus in perfect harmony; but I have also known another which could but indifferently perform its one song, "Here we are again!"

Since the war began many tunes have helped the soldier to wile away the long miles of route marches. First there was "Tipperary"—song of blessed and pathetic memory. Then there was Mark Sheridan's masterpiece, our old friend "Here we are again!" Then came "Boys in khaki, boys in blue;" and, for the sentimental touch, "Roaming in the gloaming." Ragtime had its day, but it is very doubtful if the syncopated melody, when sung, is suited either to marching or the not too subtle ear of the average soldier. National anthems were popular for a time—that is, national anthems other than our own. And there was a time when it was almost popular to imitate military bands in marches of the pom-pompety-pom variety. Early in the first winter of the war we came to the era of Tommy concerts, and discovered with some surprise that of all tunes, comic or sentimental, "The Rosary" was a first and easy favourite.

It is not easy to say what the soldier sings most willingly now. These days of which we have written were the early days when battalions were intact, when platoons were bands of brothers undivided, brothers who loved to sing together, and who kept fresh in mind their favourite ditties. Now it is different, men are chivied about from unit to unit without regard to kinship. But still the soldier must sing, and he is singing in France to-day. It is a beautiful thing, this singing. If you would know how beautiful, go out on a country road some evening and listen as a party of troops, homing after a long day on the range, marches along singing "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonny Doon" to that finest of psalm tunes, "Kilmarnock."

THE FUTURE OF MISSIONS.

A number of well-known Scotsmen are taking an active and leading part in a scheme which is at work for enabling missionary societies, great and small, to speak with one strong united voice on questions of policy after the war. Among them are Dr. Oglvy, Moderator of the Church of Scotland; Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the United Free Scottish Church College at Bombay; and Sir Andrew Fraser, of the United Free Church of Scotland, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This new organisation is practically an outcome of the Edinburgh Conference of 1910, and is designed to prevent the waste of individual effort and promote economy and efficiency. Its importance is indicated by the questions which will engage attention—namely, provision for the extensive work until lately carried on by German missionaries in British territories; the position under the British flag of missionaries of non-British nationality; the security of full liberty for the future in Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, and other lands hitherto under Turkish rule; the policy of the societies and the Government in Mohammedan countries under British protection; educational problems in India; liquor traffic in Africa; and substitutes for opium in China.

LONDON SCOTTISH WAR MEMORIAL.

The Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming, Chairman of the Committee for the provision of a War Memorial in connection with the London Scottish, writes to the Press:—It is our hope that we may succeed in obtaining a sum of at least £50,000. No smaller amount will adequately meet the claims, many of them of a most pathetic character, which will be made on behalf of the disabled relatives and dependants of the brave men of the regiment who have lost their lives and of those who have been maimed and crippled by the mischances of war. The case of widows and children will be considered first; in many cases it will be found that the State provision will be cruelly insufficient to meet the needs of those who, born in circumstances of culture and comfort, are suddenly left destitute. Without such help as we desire to provide, University education, or a fitting start in home or colonial career, would be hopelessly out of the reach of those who, but for the war, would have been assured of such advantages. And the majority of recent accessions to the regiment have been drawn from classes still less in touch with influence or wealth. Our wounded—many of them permanently incapacited—number many thousands. It will be no small responsibility to see that these are enabled to resume their old—or in most cases, perhaps, prepare for wholly new—occupations, with the hope and prospect of success. Already, privately, sums amounting to over £14,000 have been promised. Subscriptions should be made payable to the London Scottish Regiment War Memorial, and sent to Headquarters, at 59, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.

THE FIRST BRITISH OFFICER TO FALL.

At the Royal Scots commemorative service in St. Giles' Cathedral in Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson mentioned a fact which has not hitherto been recorded. Lieut. Thomson, of the Gold Coast Regiment, an officer of the Royal Scots, was the first British officer to fall in the present war. Twenty-four hours before the battle of Mons, on August 22, 1914, he gallantly led a company of Senegalese with the French in Togoland. The company died to a man defending the young officer's body, and the French Government has recognised Lieut. Thomson's gallant services by specially commending him as showing the greatest courage and capacity in command.

NEW MEMBER FOR ELGIN BURGHS.

Mr. Charles Coupar Barrie, ship owner, Airlie Park, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, was returned unopposed member for Elgin Burghs in room of the late Mr. John E. Sutherland.

The Elgin District of Burghs disappears as a separate constituency at the General Election, and Mr. Barrie has been adopted prospective Liberal candidate for the county, Banffshire.

The new M.P. is a son of ex-Lord Provost Barrie, head of the firm of Charles Barrie & Sons, shipowners and ship insurance brokers, Dundee. After a legal training, he became associated with his father in the shipping business, and about three years ago he was invited to join the Transport Department of the Admiralty, later on becoming a colleague to Sir Joseph M'Lay when the Transport Department was taken over by the Ministry of Shipping.

CANDIDATES AND REDISTRIBUTION.

The redistribution of Scottish seats seems likely to cause a good deal of heartburning at the next General Election. Mr. Gulland, for instance, who is Chief Whip to what has been called the Opposition, will lose his constituency, the Dumfries Burghs, and will stand for Dumfriesshire. The present member for that county, Mr. Molteno, however, has no intention of handing over the seat if he can help it.

A similar difficulty is threatened in Berwickshire, Mr. H. J. Tennant, brother of Lord Glenconner and Mrs. Asquith, is to stand for Berwick and Haddington, constituencies now merged in each other. But Mr. Hope, the present Liberal member for Haddington, proposes to oppose him.

Several other constituencies are in the throes of "negotiation," and we shall have some bonnie fetchting for the new seats.

A MAN WHO FOUGHT THE MOEWE.

Captain W. N. Oliver, late of the Clan Mactavish, who was presented with Lloyd's Silver Medal for Meritorious Services, in acknowledgment of his gallant action with the German raider Moewe on January 16, 1916, in the Atlantic Ocean, is a Glasgow man, and the son of the late Rev. Dr. Oliver, of Regent Place U.F. Church, one of the best known ministers of his day. Captain Oliver has been with the Clan Line for many years, during 19 of which he has been in command of ships. The Clan Mactavish was sunk by the Moewe after a brief but gallant resistance. Several of the crew were killed during the action, and the remainder, with the Captain, were taken prisoners on board the raider.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

Before the war, our first and most formidable trade rival in China was Germany. Operating from the bases of Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, and Tsingtao, German firms had secured the lion's share of the trade with the important interior provinces of Honan, Yunnan, and Szechuan, which had become strongholds of German trade and influence (says the "Scotsman"). We have it on the authority of the Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade in China that most of this business was financed by British, French, and Russian banks. The extent to which British banking capital so freely extended its assistance to Germany in commercial spheres which were formerly our own, was beginning to raise comment before the present war was thought of, at any rate by the majority of people in this country. Such a state of affairs is scarcely likely to be repeated in our generation. The French trading community are also profiting by experience. The "Temps" publishes an interesting letter from a special Commissioner giving particulars of the formation of a French Chamber of Commerce in China, which is one of the results of the war. Generally speaking its aims are to counteract and eradicate the Germanisation of industrial China. The correspondent of the "Temps" expresses the opinion that although there may not be much ground for complaint respecting the export trade from China to France, the reverse trade from France to China leaves much to be desired, and it is in the latter description of trade that Germany formerly excelled. He mentions a dozen commodities of which China is said to be deficient, and in the provision of which France might occupy the position formerly held by Germany.

THE DIGGERS AND THE SCOTS.

A friend of mine who has been enjoying the hospitality of the Australians at the back of the front says that nothing struck him more forcibly than the friendship between the Australians and the Scots. About 75 per cent. of the Australians he met had spent all their leave in Scotland, and the rest are coming. What exactly is at the bottom of this now well-known affinity it is not easy to explain offhand. It would not surprise one so much in the case of the New Zealanders or Canadians, many of whom have a strain of Scottish blood in their veins. It is not merely a matter of mutual admiration, on the score of fighting quality—and the Diggers are pretty frank in their comparison of the Jocks with some other troops. Nor is it a matter of fashion, as one London journal lately put it. It goes much deeper. And whatever its origin, the affinity is there. My friend says that after the war nobody will be more sure of a warm welcome in Australia than the emigrant from Scotland.

HARRY LAUDER TURNS FARMER.

For some time past rumours have gone the round about shorthorns and other pedigree stock having been seen on Glen Brander, the estate purchased by Mr. Harry Lauder, the Scottish comedian, in the Loch Eck district of Argyllshire. They were received with smiles as "just another story." But it turns out that they are less than the truth. "After I finish my next tour, my business is farming," he told an earnest and sceptical inquirer. "Indeed," he added, "I've begun already. I've a few Clydesdales and pure bred cattle, a flock of Cheviot sheep, a 'grumphy' or two, and, of course, cocks and hens. Meantime I'm experimenting in the crossing of shorthorn bulls with West Highland heifers, with the object of getting a good type of beast for beef production." This surprising announcement was followed by an enthusiastic description of what "we farmers" ought to do in the way of food production—"we farmers" sounded rather well from the music-hall favourite. When asked what had drawn him into farming, he said, "I have been interested in it all my life, and the men who till the land are the first men in the country." Then, "Listen to this," he cried,—

"I see the busy stream of passers-by,
I hear the noisy turmoil day by day,
I hate it all, and often sigh,
Oh, would that I were miles away
In a glen, a Scottish glen.

"I love the hills, the heather hills,
Oh let me wander ower the braes,
And listen to the rippling rills,
And there for ever spend my days
In a glen, a Scottish glen.

"That's my own," said Harry Lauder proudly; "That's how I feel!"

By the way, Harry has received a notice to present himself for military examination. He is 48 years of age, and expects to be sent to a Labour Battalion!

A SLOW COACH.

The Postmaster-General at Melbourne (Mr. Webster) is by no means enamoured of the proposal to create an aerial postal service in Australia. When his attention was directed to the steps being taken in America, and in England and France, he replied: "If you can demonstrate to my satisfaction that an aerial postal service would pay in any part of Australia, and afford a service which is not now available, I am prepared to give every consideration to it. At present I see no likelihood of a practicable scheme being applied to Australia.

SALE OF HONOURS.

The interesting theme of the alleged "sale of honours" occupied the House of Lords on November 13. Lord Selborne moved a "protest" resolution, which was finally negatived without a division. He declared that the "London Gazette" of June 4 last consisted of over sixty closely-printed pages, and that was only one honours list. The point he wished to make was that the Prime Minister's responsibility became a farce. He could prove that great carelessness, impropriety, and constitutional slackness had occurred in dealing with these honours. He had been informed of one case in which the recipient received no communication either before or after the matter was gazetted. In another case where a notification was sent the proposed recipient on making inquiries found that his Majesty's pleasure had not been signified, and therefore he declined it.

Then he could show that some very unworthy people had received honours. By "unworthy" he meant persons stigmatised in the public courts for highly dishonourable conduct, and the person who was a common, low, vulgar adventurer of the very worst type. Lastly, he could show that in some cases the real dispenser of the prerogative had been, not the Sovereign nor the Prime Minister, but a private secretary. Unless the utmost care was taken and a real procedure was provided for dealing with this matter carefully, it was quite sure to fall into the patronage of the private secretary. If honours were in the last resort, to whatever degree, to be conferred by private secretaries the time had come when honours should become a relic of the past. It was quite certain that the door would one day be open to corruption if the whole system was left uncared for. In saying that he made no suggestion of corruption against any existing private secretary. So far as he knew there had been no taint of corruption in this matter. If, as was suggested in his motion, a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of five or six members, was set up they would be sure every case would be dealt with properly. For the first time there would be a record. He attached great importance to that record as forming an additional guarantee. A man of doubtful repution might be well known to one Prime Minister and yet quite unknown to his successor. In conclusion Lord Selborne expressed his conviction that unless this matter received more attention from the Government than it had yet received he was quite sure the system could not last, because of the dangers and evils to which he had referred.

The Earl of Crawford (Lord Privy Seal) said he did not propose to contest the facts stated by Lord Selborne. He had himself come across mistakes during the last seven or eight years which had produced very singular results, and quite recently he came across a case in which confusion arose over two persons of the same name and living in the same block of buildings. Lord Selborne had suggested that a Special Committee should be set up consisting of half a dozen members who were, in fact, to replace the Prime Minister. He was surprised to hear that the Prime Minister was to choose the class of case to be sent to this committee, and that those cases were to be reserved for his personal attention. The gravamen of the charge had always been that personages of great wealth received honours at the hands of his Majesty and at the instance of politicians in return for a monetary consideration. It was quite clear that if the highest honours were to be reserved for the Prime Minister the danger of which Lord Selborne was afraid would not be in any way eliminated. It was also suggested that the long list of honours appearing in the London Gazette was a recognition that civilian honours were given at the expense of the soldiers. That was an entire misapprehension.

The Order of the British Empire was instituted in order to give recognition to persons who were not fighting men or women, but who, none the less, had contributed much towards war service. The number of decorations given under the Order of the British Empire was quite insignificant in contrast with the number given to soldiers. In fact, for every decoration given to a civilian 20 or 30 had been given to the soldiers. Then, according to the motion, a kind of black list would be set up of those to be purged by the committee. That was a most objectionable thing. Further, the composition of the committee would be very limited. Politicians, Ambassadors, Dominion and Overseas members and others would be excluded, and finally the Lord Chancellor would doubtless take steps to prevent Judges from serving thereon. It would not be at all easy to find capable and leisured men to take charge of atask which might prove to be very onerous indeed. If the Prime Minister differed from the committee was he to be bound by the decision of the committee? In many cases the Prime Minister would certainly be in a position to know infinitely more about a candidate for an honour than the proposed committee.

Lord Lee, the recent recipient of the peerage, said he hoped there would be no more brandishing of "Gazettes" and attempts to poison the pleasure and pride given to individuals in recognition of their services.

The spendid work of the O.B.E.'s was cited by Lord Lansdowne, who was disposed to leave the responsibility with the Prime Minister.

Lord Salisbury, brother-in-law of Lord Selborne, resented the implication that "we who are more highly placed" and bore honours were trying to depreciate the humble individuals. They wanted to see that the honours were maintained at a high standard.

IF MICROBES BARKED.

"If microbes were visible," commented the man who was taking pinches of snuff, "or if they barked, like dogs, people would be much afraid of them."

"Of course," agreed the man who had measured out two doses of quinine since he entered the train, "since I knew that house flies can give me all sorts of illnesses I have nearly worn myself out fighting flies off, especially in City restaurants. Since I knew that mosquitoes convey malaria I never hear a gnat buzz without hunting it. Yes, if only microbes made any sort of noise—barking, growling!"

"It ought not to be beyond the scientists," argued the man with a respirator, "to invent some irresistible food that would bloat microbes and make them visible, or a litmus-paper that would change colour where microbes are present. Science talks a lot but does nothing. Scientists don't even know what the influenza microbe is like."

"For all we know," pursued the quinine man, "this compartment is teeming with them."

"Don't suggest such a thing," urged the cinnamon man, taking more cinnamon.

"Well, I wish to Heaven the beastly things made some sort of warning noise!" complained the eucalyptus man.

"The only warning influenza gives you," said the cinnamon man, "is its obvious symptoms in other people. If you notice that a friend or stranger is swollen-eyed, catarrhal——"

At this moment the snuff man sneezed violently.

"It is inhuman of anyone to mix with his fellows if he has symptoms of influenza," snapped the eucalyptus man, hurriedly pouring the remainder of his eucalyptus over his handkerchief.

"This is not an—atichoo—influ—atichoo—influenza sneeze, sir," protested the snuff man. "It is only a—atichoo—preven—atichoo—preventive sneeze."

"I don't care what sort of a sneeze it is, sir," cried the quinine man. "You have probably infected us all."

"You asked for a microbe that—atichoo—makes a noise," retorted the snuff man. "And when you hear it—you change your mind."

MARRIAGES WITH THE B.E.F.

Our sergeant is marrying a little Frenchie to-day! Wonder what his Mates in Blighty will say?" exclaimed the orderly of a Church Army hut in France.

Are the girls of Britain aware that many a French wife will preside over our Tommies' households after the war (writes "County Parson" in an English paper).

I peeped in at the wooden church adjoining just in time to see a well-set-up young soldier standing at the altar with a smart, dainty little French mam'selle by his side. Two stripes, more especially three, have a great attraction!

Coached well in her part the bride answered, without a trace of nervousness, with a pretty French accent.

A good number of French relatives were present. Marriage is a serious business in France. Every French girl has her dot, small or large, as the case may be.

In England a funeral is far better attended by the working classes than a wedding. In villages especially the country folk come in crowds to speed some poor soul out of the world into the Great Beyond, but stay at home when they ought to wish couples "God-speed" on their marriage. In France it is different. There are the bride's dot and other family affairs to be discussed.

Again, the bride's parents will not give their consent to the union before learning the man's character. How do they manage about the character and antecedents of our Tommies? They will find out from the vicar of the parish or village where Tommy resides or write to the mayor or even to the police.

If the report be favourable, then little Lisette is embraced, kissed, and loaded with offerings of lingerie and things dainty and chic for her trousseau. Yet Lisette's troubles are not over. M. le Cure is announced.

"What! Our sweet Lisette is going to marry a heretic!" he exclaims. "Ah! le bon Dieu knows these English soldiers are admirable, but consider! They are not sons of Holy Mother Church."

Lisette and her parents are adamant. Mother Church has lost much of her influence. Still, poor Lisette promises after the civil marriage at the mairie to have a religious ceremony at her own church, while her fiance insists on being really married by his own C.F. The result is that at the end of her wedding day poor Lisette is in fainting condition, and her sergeant "hubby" bored to death and very grumpy.

Are these mixed marriages a success? It depends on the mother-in-law's reception and many other things at home in Blighty!

CROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAITER-LESS MEALS.

There are neither waiters nor waitresses at the National Restaurants, those shining models of clean, honest catering.

You scan the menu that hangs in the entrance of the National Restaurant; you decide how much to spend; you obtain coupons from brisk and polite people at a desk; you proceed to a bright serving counter; more brisk polite people give you a tray and load it with what you require; you take the tray to a vacant seat. Why should we need other people to do such a simple thing as that for us?

Despite the crush at the serving counter of the National Restaurant you serve yourself in less than half the time that the normal waiter serves you. Your food is not half-chilled. You discover a new appetite in being your own waiter. You are saved irritation and you also save a "tip" of anything up to half a crown (half-crowns are taken surbly enough at some London restaurants to-day) to a stranger who has treated you with neglect and scarcely veiled contumely.

So why have waiters?

It may be argued that the class of people who frequent the "best" restaurants would never consent to wait upon themselves. But they already wait upon themselves in their own homes or their friends' homes at the breakfast buffet. People who can serve themselves from a sideboard in a private house could serve themselves from a counter in a restaurant. They would prefer to serve themselves rather than endure the waiting at the present-day restaurant. The people who are called the "best" people perceive nothing undignified or ignoble in carrying food: thousands of them are doing if all day in hospitals and soldiers' and munition workers' buffets, and enjoying the task. It is easy to do a thing for others it is still easier to do it for oneself.

When will one of the "best" restaurants have the initiative and courage to try the experiment? Let it discharge its rabble of inefficient, unclean, surly, rapacious alien waiters and imitate the National Restaurants by setting up a long counter where its patrons can be served direct. The experiment would be one of the "draws" of London. I am sure that countesses, millionaires, Cabinet Ministers, generals, and the stars of the stage would carry their trays to their tables with even more gaiety, aplomb, and lack of our vanishing British self-consciousness than the happy customers of the National Restaurants.

And, on the supposition that most of the "best" restaurants have to pay their waiters something, even if it is only a nominal retaining wage, above what they earn in "tips," I suggest that they could transfer that expense to the quality and quantity of their dishes. They might then even compete with the National Restaurant as really the best London restaurant.

A CLEVER MASQUERADER.

A young Korean lady attired in foreign clothes has recently been seen traversing the streets of Seoul in an automobile. She was staying at one Chai Chung-sok's house, No. 72, Ankukdong, Seoul, and gave her name as Miss Yi Tok-wol, daughter of a rich Korean gentleman of Kngji District, South Choongchong-do. Her father, Yi Keum-yong, went to America some thirty years ago said she, and while there married an American lady who became her mother. Her father and mother died some time ago, so she returned to Korea, and inherited a big fortune left by her father. She was sorry to find her brethren in Korea, especially those of the lower classes, in a very demoralised condition and determined to labour for the uplifting of their morals. Voicing such sentiments, says the *Seoul Press*, she gradually won the respect of those who happened to become acquainted with her. Among those she thus came to know was a Korean young man, Chon Yung-tai by name, of Pyongyang, who at first worshipped her, then loved her, and at last asked for her hand. [The stages of this young man's passion are quite interesting.] Yi consented to marry him and induced him to give her Y.700 as a marriage fund. Meantime Detective Yi of Chongno Police Station happend to meet the lady, and he conceived the impression that she was not a woman but a male swindler named Pak Eut-sohn, who was set free from Chongno Prison about October last year. In order to ascertain the truth of his suspicion, he caused his wife to visit the lady on some plausible business, but her words and actions were so completely those of a lady that Yi's wife could not tell whether she was a man or woman. Detective Yi then determined to find out for himself, and paid her a visit and found that he was not mistaken. At first the masquerader tried to ward off discovery, but finding it inevitable attempted to buy the detective with the sum of Y100. The offer was, however, rejected and he was arrested. It is said that the real name of the swindler is Yi Sei-il, aged 23.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 14*d*. 12*h*. 10*m*.—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, and slightly to moderately elsewhere; the anticyclone has increased in intensity and area, and a depression is indicated to the east of Hokkaido. The monsoon will moderate to the north of the Formosa Channel, but will continue to blow freshly over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.22 inches, against an average of 0.37 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 15th January 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Hai Rock: N.E. winds strong, moderating; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 14, 1919.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladiostock	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	8 a.	29.60	—	—	S	6	—
Hakodate	"	29.83	—	—	NNW	2	—
Tokio	"	29.97	—	—	NNW	6	—
Kochi	"	30.25	—	—	—	0	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	30.20	—	—	NW	1	—
Oshima	"	30.22	—	—	NNW	2	—
Naha	"	30.25	—	—	NE	6	—
Ishijima	"	30.17	—	—	NE	2	—
Bonin Island	"	30.02	—	—	NW	1	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.	30.37	20	87	NW	4	o
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.31	50	87	E	2	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.34	42	92	E	4	o
Sharp Pk	"	30.20	50	84	N	1	o
Amoy	"	30.18	56	75	NE	2	o
Swatow	"	30.16	55	80	NE	1	o
Taihoku	8 a.	30.13	57	96	E	4	o
Taichu	"	30.12	57	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	30.08	59	—	E	4	o
Koshun	"	30.06	66	—	NNE	4	b
Pescadores	"	30.13	63	—	NNW	6	o
Canton	8 a.	30.08	60	82	E	2	o
Hongkong	"	30.07	59	92	ENE	5	od
Gap Rock	"	30.03	—	—	ENE	7	o
Macao	"	30.03	61	89	E	6	o
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.98	75	96	ENE	4	of
Tourane	"	29.97	70	—	SW	4	b
C. St. James	"	29.93	72	—	E	4	b
Aparri	8 a.	29.99	72	94	NE	4	r
Dagupan	"	29.93	66	94	E	1	b
Manila	"	29.94	66	94	NNE	1	—
Legaspi	"	29.91	75	85	NNE	1	b
Tacloban	"	29.95	70	94	NNW	1	b
Iloilo	"	29.93	72	91	NE	4	b
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Chief Assistant*,

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 14, 1919.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beadford Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew, wet.
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 8 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	30.07	30.06
Temperature	62	59	61
Humidity	83	92	84
Direction of Wind	E	ENE	E
Force	4	5	6
Weather	o	od	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 13th—61
Lowest open air Temperature on the 14th—57

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 14, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 2 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

January 15th to 21st, 1919.

			High Water		Low Water	
			Morning Mean Time.	Height	Morning Mean Time.	Height
			h. m.	feet.	h. m.	feet.
Wed.	15	m	9 47	4.3	m 3 1	0.7
			9 16 a	17.9	1 30 a	2.3
Thur.	16	m	10 38	4.2	m 3 41	0.6
			9 4 a	7.8	3 18 a	1.7
Fri.	17	m	11 5	4.1	m 4 21	0.6
			9 48 a	7.7	3 3 a	1.3
Sat.	18	m	11 34	4.1	m 4 56	0.7
			10 18 a	7.4	2 47 a	1.1
Sun.	19		0 7 a	4.0	m 5 28	0.8
			11 6 a	6.8	4 22 a	0.7
Mon.	20		0 39 a	4.7	m 6 5	0.4
			11 41 a	6.3	5 18 a	0.5
Tues.	21		P 11 a	4.9	m 6 35	0.3
					6 43	0.4

COMMERCIAL.

FORMOSAN CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

There have been complaints that the supplies of crude camphor furnished by the Government Monopoly Bureau to refineries are insufficient to meet the demand for refined camphor. It is now reported that Mr. Suzuki Umeshiro (a prominent member of the House of Representatives and a well-known business man), Mr. Akushi Hatsutaro, Mr. Hoshino Masando, and a few others are taking steps to amalgamate a number of comparatively small concerns engaged in producing crude camphor in Formosa into a large company. This company will at first have a capital of Y6,000,000, and is expected to be formally established early next year. It is said that the new concern will take steps to increase the output of crude camphor.

TRADE-MARKS IN CHINA.

In view of the large number of Japanese imitations of foreign trade-marks on the China market, it is interesting to note the complaints now made in Japan that trade-marks for Japanese exports to China are often violated in that country, and the conclusion that they cannot be effectively prevented unless there are regulations controlling trade-marks in China. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce is accordingly taking steps to memorialise the Government; asking the authorities to approach the Chinese Government with a request to promulgate a Trade-Mark Law. The Osaka Chamber is supported in its proposal by similar institutions in Kyoto, Kobe, and Wakayama. It is added that many instances of Chinese violation of Japanese trade-marks on matches have come under the notice of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. Perhaps now that Japan is a sufferer something will be done.

OVERSEAS TRADE DEPARTMENT.

Details are published of the organization of a new Overseas Trade Department, which now controls the Consular Services and Trade Commissioners. The Commercial Attaché's Department is divided into two sections, namely the Overseas Divisions, and the United Kingdom Divisions. The Overseas Divisions is sub-divided geographically, and deals with information received, while the United Kingdom Division considers reports from abroad from the point of view of industries in this country, and is in touch with the commercial community. No provision has yet been made for dealing with problems of trade with the Central Empires, but it is probable that a new section will be created for this purpose. The Trade Commissioners have been increased from four to twelve. They are assigned to: Canada and Newfoundland, three; Australia, two; New Zealand, one; South Africa, two; two; India and the Indies, one; Headquarters, one. Commercial Attachés in foreign countries have been increased, as a first instalment, from eight to twenty-seven.

STRAITS TRADING COMPANY.

Following is the report of the directors to the members of the Straits Trading Company. The directors now submit the accounts for the half-year ended September 30, 1918, being the first half of the business year 1918-1919. After writing off depreciation and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to $660,858.07 which with the balance brought forward from the last account of $515,704.56, makes a total of $1,183,562.63 available at September 30, 1918. The directors recommend:—

(1) That a dividend of $1 and a bonus of 20 cents per share (both less S. S. War Tax) on 447,955 shares be pa... to shareholders absorbing $537,546.

(2) That $100,000 be placed to reserve, which will then stand at $1,050,000.

(3) That $35,000 be transferred to Employees' Bonus Account.

(4) That the balance of $511,106.63 be carried forward to a new account.

The volume of business during the half year showed a slight increase over the preceding half year. The supplies of ore were below the average of former periods due to the decreasing production in the F.M.S. and to the supplies from outside sources not being available temporarily owing to the changed conditions brought about by the war. There was a tendency towards local speculation in ore and official measures were taken by Government in July, 1918, to control the local tin market by a system of purchasing licenses, which system subsequently gave way to the appointment on August 12, 1918, of a sole buyer on behalf of the Ministry of Munitions at the Straits after which all purchases of Straits tin were made at the price fixed by the local representatives of the Ministry of Munitions on instructions from London. The new works at Butterworth were in successful operation throughout the half year. The local market ruled as follows during the half year. It opened on April 2, 1918, at $149.50 per picul and closed on September 30, 1918, at $149.87½ per picul. The highest price between these dates was $184 on August 3, 1918.

COMMERCIAL.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL.

The purchases of the present clip of wool in South Africa by the British Government were made conditional upon the quantity registered for sale up to December 20 reaching not less than 200,000 bales. According to information received in Tokyo, the results not being satisfactory, the British authorities have extended the term of regulation to December 31 and reduced the minimum quantity to 140,000 bales. If the minimum is not reached within this period, the British authorities have announced that the present purchasing system will be abandoned. Since November the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Messrs. Kanematsu and Co., and other Japanese firms have been buying wool in South Africa. It is stated that the quantity so far contracted for by them amounts to about 30,000 bales, the prices being about 65 pence for extra best and about 70 pence for best, which show an advance of about 15 pence. The advance is attributed to competition with French, Italian and other buyers. Up till recently these buyers had been counting upon the ban on Australian wool being removed, but their expectation being disappointed, they have begun to buy eagerly. Owing to the buying competition it is believed that there will be a further rise in price.

PAJAM, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of Pajam, Limited, was held at Singapore on Dec. 30. Mr. W. L. Watkins presiding.

After the usual preliminaries the chairman said as follows: A heavy unforeseen fall in the price of rubber has affected all estates, particularly those which had a programme providing for upkeep and maintenance of a large portion of the area out of revenue. The area under cultivation on the home division of the estate remains unchanged. A shortage of 10,000 lb. on this division occurs, the causes for which are fully explained in the report now before you. As a set off, however, against this shortage, it will be noticed that the crop on the Gebok Division, which was taken over on November 1, 1917, shows a surplus of 9,400 lbs. on its 11 months' working, and consequently this entire estimated output is practically obtained. It will be seen that the all-in cost of the two divisions together amounted to 58 cents, or ignoring S.S. War Tax F.M.S. additional duty and debenture interest—50.89 cents. It is now hoped that the recently acquired Gebok division will show a marked decrease in cost, and therefore substantially affect the average cost to September 30, 1919. Referring to the directors' report and the accounts, it will be seen that a considerable number of new buildings has been erected, and machinery provided during the past year, on which the expenditure has been heavy and a schedule is given of the probable buildings required during the present financial year. The output per acre on the old block was 406 lb. compared with 424 for the previous. This small reduction may be regarded as temporary. The result of 305 lb. per acre on Gebok is satisfactory as a conservative system of tapping has been maintained throughout the year. I am glad to say that your estate has only suffered in a small degree from pests. Special precautions are taken to prevent the spreading of disease, and, though such measures lead to extra expenditure, the money has, in the opinion of your directors and the administration, been well spent. The remedies applied have resulted in the recovery of trees in many cases. The progress on the Gebok division has been satisfactory; the area in partial bearing is being brought steadily to maturity. It was deemed desirable to establish a permanent Tamil labour force on Gebok as already provided on the home division. The replacement of Chinese by Tamils is therefore taking place gradually. As on many other rubber estates in the F.M.S. weather conditions and the influenza epidemic have delayed our programme considerably. The whole estate is in good order. Your directors have not curtailed expenditure required for the maintenance of a proper state of cultivation, as such saving proves more expensive in the end. I should again express the appreciation of your directors, which I feel confident, you will endorse, of the excellent work done by the manager and his assistants. The acquisition of Gebok division brought about much work for all members of the European staff at a time when difficulties had to be faced and overcome. You are as well able to judge as I am of the prospects of rubber. The outlook is brighter than it has been for several months, and we hope that the accounts of the company for the present financial year will show a marked improvement.

Before sitting down, I would refer to the new issue of capital, the necessity for which was brought about by the low price received for the company's output. At the time that the Gebok division was purchased, it was the intention of your directors to erect the necessary buildings from revenue. Unfortunately, the receipts have only defrayed the payments on revenue account; and therefore the company found it necessary to overdraw the bank account to the extent of about $100,000. This overdraft will be paid off from the issue of 20,000 shares of $5 each at $3 premium, the present position being that when fully alloted, the company will have increased its indebtedness to shareholders by $60,000, and its share premium account by $60,000, and will have uncalled capital, a further $40,000.

The Chairman proposed that the report and accounts for the year ending September 30 be adopted. This was carried unanimously.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th January, 1919:—

From	*Address*
Kobe	Zoungseng.
Shanghai	Layueking.
Shanghai	Loechogwing, China Mail
Shanghai	Layuking South and North Hong Street.
Kobe	Kwongyuen Kwongyuentung.
Shanghai	Suicheong.
Kobe	Chongwoo Queens Road Central.
Amoy	Senkai.
San Francisco	Tait Kremlin.
Osaka	Ujinaniar.
Tokyo	Miss Linn Sykora Hongkong Hotel.
Anking	Mr. Liujutse No. 143 East Hsiahwan Road.
Crovillecal	Hanlon.
New York	Clarke American Consul.
San Francisco	John Newsom Care Solano.
Shanghai	Vayuon. England Market Middle.
Shanghai	Mr. Wongmingway Compradore Tungshow.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, 9th January, 1919:—

Addresses	*From*
Harmer Jardine Matheson	Manila.
Jay Zeames c/o American Consul	New York.
Katchisaya c/o Tokyo Hotel	Yokohama.
Nakaharutaro Daiichinomaru	Keelung.
Rawlinson c/o China Merchant S. N. Co.	London P. O.
Spiers	London.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st January, 1919:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1918.	1919.
Tytam 24 ft. 0 in. below overflow	19 ft. 7 in. below overflow.
Tytam Byewash 25 ft. 5 in. below overflow	26 ft. 6 in. below overflow.
Tytam Intermediate 62 ft. 4 in. below overflow	6 ft. 1 in. below overflow.
Tytam Tuk 21 ft. 9 in. below overow	4 ft. 3 in. below overflow.
Wong Nei Chung. 29 ft. 0 in. below overflow	25 ft. 6 in. below overflow.
Pokfulum. 38 ft. in. below overflow	14 ft. 10 in. below overflow.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918.	1919.
Tytam	211.90	239.00
Tytam Byewash	1.57	33
Tytam Intermediate	7.54	195.13
Tytam Tuk	942.01	1,313.00
Wong Nei Chung	38	1.25
Pokfulum	10.15	34.34
Total	1,172.10	1,782.96

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1917.	1918.	
Consumption	171.59	97.62	m. g.
Estimated population	370,319	373,900	
Consumption per head per day	20.5	22.0	gallons

Constant supply in all districts during December of both 1917 & 1918.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1918.	1919.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	8ft. 9in. below overflow.	2 ft. 2 in. below overflow.

STORAGE IN MILLION AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1918.	1919.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	274.40	330.24

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1917.	1918.	
Consumption	41.18	32.62	m. g.
Estimated population	101,000	104,800	
Consumption per head per day	13.2	12.4	gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS THROUGH BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food, and diarrhœa—or perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the youngest infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation, allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

WINCARNIS
THE WINE OF LIFE

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m....Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Saturdays only....Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m....Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturdays only....Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore's order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

ASAHI BEER

SOLE AGENTS
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, January 14, 1919.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/3
„ On demand	3/3½
„ 30 days' sight	3/4
„ 4 months' sight	3/4½
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/5
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/5½
On Paris—	
On demand	430
Credits, 4 months' sight	447
On New York—	
On demand	79
Credits, 60 days' sight	——
On Bombay—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	——
On Calcutta—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	——
On Singapore—	
On demand	141
On Manila—	
On demand	160
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	151
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	42.80
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 5.90 n.
Silver (per oz.)	48 1/16 d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	25 ⅞ pm. n.
Chinese Copper Cash	⅜ pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	0 ⅞ pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7½ ⅞ p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	½ ⅞ dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	per.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 14th JANUARY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$725 b.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	$405 n.
North China Ins.	T. 117½ b.
Union Ins.	$935 b.
Yangtze Ins.	$205 b.
Far Easterns	T. 26 n.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$158 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$340 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$88 n.
H.K. Steamboats	T. 21½ n.
Indo Chinese (Pref.)	$30 b.
Do. (Def.)	$155 n.
Shell Transports	133/8 n.
Star Ferries	$35½ n.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$99 b.
Malabon Sugars	$67½ b.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/- b.
Langkats	T. 21 sa.
Raubs	$1½ n.
Tronoh Mines	40/- n.
Ural Caspians	33/- n.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$111 b.
H. & W. Docks	$157 n.
S'hai Docks	T. 135 n.
New Engineerings	T. 24½ b.
LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$108 n.
Hongkong Hotels	$90 sa.
Hongkong Lands	$102 n.
Humphreys	$7.70 b.
Kowloon Lands	$33 b.
West Points	$72 n.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 170 b.
Kung Yiks	$15 b.
Laou Kung Mows	$124 n.
Orientals	$57½ sa.
Shanghai Cottons	$150 n.
Yangtsepoos	$8.60 s. & 8½ sa.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$3.90 sa.
China-Borneos	$12½ n.
China Lights	$6 n.
China Providents	$8½ b.
Dairy Farms	$25½ s.
H.K. Electrics	$23½ b.
Macau Ho.	$33½ b.
Hongkong Ropes	$35 b.
H.K. Tramways	$7.80 n.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7 b.
do. (New)	$ 7.70 b.
Steam Laundries	$3½ b.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$12 n.
Water-boats	$12½ n.
Watsons	$5.85 n.
Powells	$9½ b.
Wiseman's	$20 b.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rate and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2 Queen's Road Central.

CAPITAL ..... $3,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Fong Wai Ting,—Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Li Koon Chuen,
Mr. Kan Ying Po, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Wong Yuen Tong.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Mr. Kan Tong Po.
ASST. MANAGER:
Mr. Li Tse Fong.

All Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Terms moderate.

Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWANGINO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital (Paid-up) ..... „ 25,000,000.
Reserve Funds ..... „ 8,680,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKIO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAGI, KARUIZO, KEELUNG, MAKUNG, PIRAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOKHEK, AKO.
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, May 1 1918

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- = $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Chairman.
G. T. M. Bilkins, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 15, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, *i.e.*, Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors ..... ANDRE BREWELOS
General Manager ..... A. J. PRINOTTI.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU,

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd. London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIRANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440
Hongkong, Sept. 25 1918. 12

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... f. 100,000,000 = (£8,333,333)
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... f. 70,000,000 = (£5,833,333)
RESERVE FUND ..... f. 13,160,336 = (£1,063,375)

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague — Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at
BANDJERMASIN, BANDOENG, CHERIBON, DJEMBER, DJOEJAKARTA, KOTA RADJA, MAKASSAR, MEDAN, PADANG, PALEMBANG, PEKALONGAN, PERLAK, PONTIANAK, RANGOON, SAMARANG, SEMARANG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SOERAKARTA (Solo), LANGSA, TEGAL, TELOK BETONG, TJILACAP, WELTEVREDEN.

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

F. E. VAN HEEL,
Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 30, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed ..... „ 1,125,000
Paid-up ..... „ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 690,000

BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER,
Acting Manager.
No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 23 December, 1918.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.
Capital ..... Frs. 40,000,000
Reserves ..... „ 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BANGKOK, BATTAMBANG, CANTON, DJIBOUTI, HAIPHONG, HANKOW, HANOI, HONGKONG, MONGTZE, NOUMEA, PAPEETE, PEKING, PNEM-PENH, PONDICHERY, SAIGON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, TOURANE, VLADIVOSTOCK.

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industrial et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 19, 1918.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Yen 45,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 24,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
BOMBAY, BUENOS AYRES, CALCUTTA, CHANGCHUN, DAIREN (DALNY), FENGHUANG (MOUKDEN), HANKOW, HONOLULU, HARBIN, KAI YUEN, KOBE, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG, NEW YORK, OSAKA, PEKIN, RANGOON, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, SHANGHAI, SHINKINTOSEKI, SINGAPORE, SORABAJA, SYDNEY, TIENTSIN, TOKIO, SUANPAN, TSINGTAU.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

KISHI, GINJI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th Oct., 1918.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1916, £23,970,367

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,500
II—Fire Funds	3,857,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,530
Sinking Fund Account	128,290
	£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch	£2,381,452
Life and Annuity Branches	3,141,583
Revenue Marine Department	337,290
Other Receipts	476,940
	£6,339,265

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

SUN YAT-SEN TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

A long telegram from Sun Yat-sen to the President of the U.S.A. thus concluded:—

It is not a war between the North and the South as commonly supposed to be, for half the number of the members of the Parliament in Canton now are from the North. It is in fact a war between Militarism and Democracy, pure and simple. The Northern Militarists knowing well that our cause is just and that we cannot be subjugated by them, created a bogus Parliament in order to counteract the one elected by the people, to gain public opinion in their territory, and thus to throw dust into the eyes of the foreign Powers.

Since the change of the cabinet in Japan, the supply of money and arms to the North has been stopped. Being left helpless, the Northern Militarists now make overtures to the South for a compromise on condition that both the bogus and the true Parliament be dissolved and the official posts of the Republic redistributed. The Southern Militarists welcome this idea as it enables them to divide the Nation's property among themselves and to crush the people's rights. It is officially given out from Peking that the United States want China to cease internal war, and that if the South does not agree to the terms, the Militarists will bring American pressure upon the South. Thus, when the world was at war we were accused as anti-war; now, when peace is dawning, we shall likely soon be accused as anti-peace by the Militarists. We have fought against overwhelming odds and against Japanese money and arms and yet survive, but if the United States' moral and physical forces are to be misused, as the Japanese, by the Peking Militarists against an oppressed people, the hope of Democracy in China is gone.

Therefore I am compelled to appeal to you personally for the sake of Justice, Democracy, and Peace, in China, and make known to you our peace terms. We insist all along upon one condition only—that is, our Parliament must have full liberty to perform its proper functions. If this simple, reasonable and moderate condition is denied us, we will fight on despite whatever pressure the Peking Militarists may bring upon us. For this Parliament was won by the blood of the martyrs of our Revolution, and is the foundation of the Republic. Moreover, this was the Parliament duly authorised to formulate and adopt a Permanent Constitution for the Republic. Until this special duty is fulfilled, and the new Constitution promulgated, it cannot be dissolved. When Yuan Shih-kai was preparing his way to the Imperial throne, he abruptly abolished this Parliament. Then the people rose and defeated him. This is now the second time that we are fighting for the same Parliament. And this very Parliament was first recognised by the United States through your own goodself. May I not look to you now to save Democracy in China as you have done in Europe, by saying just a word for the oppressed people of China to the Peking Militarists, that the Parliament which you have recognised must be respected?

GERMANY'S SHIPPING KING.

Albert Ballin, General Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, died suddenly on Nov. 9, according to an announcement made in Berlin. Later reports said he committed suicide.

Albert Ballin built up the Hamburg-American Line from a small shipping company, when he was placed at its head in 1887, and until just before the war it was the greatest single steamship line in the world. Hamburg grew with the Hamburg-American Line until it reached and passed Liverpool in its shipping, and became, next to Berlin, the greatest city in Germany.

Hamburg's trade was stopped short at the outbreak of the war. Most of the ships, on which the greatness of the modern Hamburg rested, were either taken over by Germany's enemies or lay idle in her harbours, with the exception of a few used in the Baltic. Hamburg was reduced to a shell, suffering more from the war that any city outside the fighting area.

The creation of the Hamburg-American Line and the expansion of Hamburg were feats of individual enterprise. Although the Kaiser has been personally a large stock-holder in the line, and although it has been controlled wholly by the German Government since the war, its growth in peace times was due to personal and individual initiative directed by Ballin.

He opposed plans to tie the steamship company to the German Government by taking subsidies in return for allowing the line to be directly supervised by the German Government, contending that the line would suffer and that Germany would indirectly be the loser if the commerce stretching all over the earth were ruled by rigid and slow-moving Government bureaus.

The line owned twenty-six vessels of 66,000 tons and was capitalised for $3,750,000 in 1887. It had a fleet of 100 vessels, with a tonnage built and building, of about 1,500,000, including the two greatest liners in the world, the "Vaterland" and the "Imperator." In 1914, Ballin opened new routes until the Hamburg-American was carrying on more than sixty steamship services, making stops at more than 300 ports.

This growth was encouraged rather than retarded by the liberal sea policy of Great Britain, but the great sea empire which sprang up as if by magic under the genius of Ballin created visions of a vaster empire still in Germany, and its influence in inducing Germany to make the gamble for world domination was undoubtedly great.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

[This schedule of boats due to arrive and depart is not complete as yet, but as soon as full information concerning the movements of ocean-going ships with Hongkong as a port of call can be secured, it will be published complete in this column.]

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

JANUARY 17th.
KITANO MARU, N.Y.K., from Sydney, with mail.
SADO MARU, N.Y.K., from London, via Singapore, with mail.

JANUARY 19th.
PRIAM, B. and S., from Japan.

JANUARY 21st.
NIKKO MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

JANUARY 22nd.
ECUADOR, Pacific Mail, from San Francisco.
SIBERIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

JANUARY 23rd.
TAMBA MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, via Shanghai, with mail.

JANUARY 27th.
INALA MARU, N.Y.K., from London, via Singapore, with mail.

JANUARY 28th.
HYSON, B. and S., from Japan.

JANUARY 31st.
CYCLOPS, B. and S., from Singapore.

FEBRUARY 2nd.
PYRRHUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.
ATREUS, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 11th.
HECTOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 15th.
ELPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 22nd.
AGAPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., form Singapore.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

JANUARY 18th.
SADO MARU, N. Y. K., for Japan, via Shanghai.
KITANO MARU, N. Y. K., for Japan.

JANUARY 20th.
PRIAM, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
NORE, P. and O., for Japan, via Shanghai.

JANUARY 21st.
KATORI MARU, N. Y. K., for Sydney.

JANUARY 22nd.
NIKKO MARU, N. Y. K., for Sydney.

JANUARY 24th.
TAMBA MARU, N. Y. K., for Liverpool.

JANUARY 25th.
BORNEO MARU, D. and Co., for Java.

JANUARY 27th.
SIBERIA MARU, T. K. K., for San Francisco.

JANUARY 28th.
INABA MARU, N. Y. K., for Japan.

JANUARY 29th.
ECUADOR, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

JANUARY 31st.
NINGCHOW, B. and S., for London.

FEBRUARY 1st.
GROTIUS, J. C. J. L., for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 3rd.
PYRRHUS, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
WILIS, J. C. J. L., for San Francisco.
ATREUS, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
CYCLOPS, B. and S., for Seattle, via Japan.

FEBRUARY 6th.
CHINA, China Mail, for San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu.

FEBRUARY 8th.
TENYO MARU, T. K. K., for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 10th.
HOKUTO MARU, D. and Co., for Java.

FEBRUARY 15th.
BANRI MARU, D. and Co. for Japan.

FEBRUARY 18th.
ELPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

FEBRUARY 21st.
AGAMEMNON, B. and S., for Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 23rd.
NORE, P. and O., for London, via Marseilles.
AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

FEBRUARY 25th.
TEIRESIAS, B. and S., for London.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

OUR PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

BY THE POET LAUREATE.

Prisoners to a foe inhuman, Oh! but our heart's rebel;
Defenceless victims ye are, in claws of spite a prey,
Conquering your torturers, enduring night and day
Malice, year-long drawn out your noble spirits to quel;
Fearsomer than death this rack they ranged, and reckon'd well
Would harrow our homes, and plied, such devilish aim had they,
That England roused to rage should wrong with wrong repay,
And smirch her envied honour in deeds unspeakable.
Nor trouble we just Heaven that quick revenge be done
On Satan's chamberlains highseated in Berlin;
Their reek floats round the world on all lands, neath the sun:
Tho' in craven Germany was no man found, not one
With spirit enough to cry Shame!—Nay but on such sin
Follows Perdition eternal . . . and it has begun.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

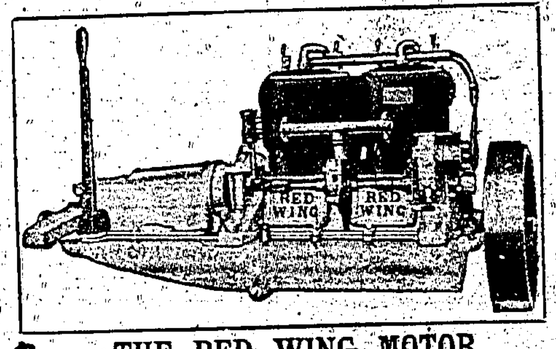
"The Times."

NOTICES.

PATENT ROOFINGS.
"A-B-C" BRAND AND "PAGODA" BRAND
WATERPROOF WEATHERPROOF GUARANTEED.
SAMPLES & ESTIMATES FROM
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
1A, Chater Road. Phone 1500.

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM.
For the relief of Bronchial, Pulmonary, Spasmodic, Asthmatic Coughs, loss of Voice, and all Throat and Lung irritations.
PRICE $1.00 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE 233.

THE RED WING ENGINE HAS BEEN MANUFACTURED FOR THE PAST 17 YEARS, IT IS THEREFORE NOT A NEW AND UNTRIED PRODUCT. IT HAS STOOD UP DAY IN AND DAY OUT IN THE SEVEREST SERVICE, WHICH THE MANY THOUSANDS IN USE WILL TESTIFY.
Red Wing Overhead THE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE



THE RED WING MOTOR.
WE SHALL BE PLEASED AT ALL TIMES TO SUPPLY ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE RED WING MOTOR OR TO GIVE A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT THE MOTOR CAN DO.
Red Wing Overhead THE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE
SOLE AGENTS:—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING. HONGKONG.

"QUIVERING WITH REVOLUTION."

From Mr. Lloyd George's First Election speech we extract the following:—

At this moment the air of Europe is quivering with revolution. Two-thirds of Europe has been swept by its devastating deluge; the situation is full of perilous possibilities, and if the new Parliament, through lack of courage on the part of those who lead it, through lack of support on the part of those who are there to guide it, through the selfishness of interests—(cheers)—or the factions of partisans—(cheers)—if it fails, the institutions even of this country may follow those of many in the rest of Europe. This country has for generations set an example to the world of steadiness of government, of the power of adapting itself to new conditions. Let it continue to set that example. We cannot return to the old condition. (Cheers.) War is like a ploughshare and a harrow. It has turned up and rent the soil of Europe. You cannot go back. If you do not sow weeds will grow. Better poor grass land than a land covered by rank and poisonous weeds. That is the choice with which we are confronted. If Parliament rises to the level of its great opportunities, then the Empire and the Throne—(loud cheers)—which has won added respect, stability, and lustre through the actions of its occupant during these trying times (cheers)—will be firmly established on the only solid basis, that of a happy, a prosperous, and a contented people.

PREVENT DISEASE
"INSECTOX"
IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY."
SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.
"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of atomizer and tin of "Household Insectox."
Price $4.00
"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX" Refills, for use in home, hospitals, hotels, etc.
Price $1.20 per tin.
"CRUDE INSECTOX." Refills, extra strong for use in camps, stables, factories, coolie quarters, etc.
Price $1.20 per tin.
"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX" Refills, for spraying plants infested with greenfly, etc. Harmless to plant life.
Price 70c. per tin.
On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.
FRANK SMITH & Co.,
Sole Agents.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

YOU POSSIBLY READ PERIODICALS.
YOU PROBABLY READ BOOKS.
YOU CERTAINLY USE STATIONERY.
It is to satisfy your requirements that we pay rent, rates, taxes and other incidentals.
WILL YOU NOT GRANT US THE PRIVILEGE OF YOUR CUSTOM?
BREWER & CO.,
Tel. No. 696. 23, Queen's Road Central.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, 16th January.
Straits—Per KEYWEST, 16th Jan.
SUNDAY, 19th January.
Straits—Per NORE, 19th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, 15th January.
Philippine Islands—Per SORACHI MARU, 15th Jan., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 15th, Jan., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 15th Jan., 5.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, 16th January.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 16th Jan., 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 16th Jan., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 17th January.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 17th Jan., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 19th January.
Shanghai and North China—Per KAIFONG, 19th Jan., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 19th Jan., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 21st January.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINGAN, 21st Jan., 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 21st Jan., 1 p.m.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

JANUARY 13, 1919.
KIFUNE MARU, Jap., 955 tons, from Moji, Capt. Miyahara, Y.K.K., Kowloon Bay.
ANYO MARU, Jap., 1,238 tons, from Java, Capt. Takenchi, Y.K.K., Taikoo Sugar Refinery.
KWONG HUNG, Chi., 418 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Chem Kem, Hong Ip Co., wharf.
EUPHECTELA, Brit., 2,360 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Gale, A. P. & Co., Kowloon bay.
SUIYANG, Brit., 1,594 tons, from Amoy, Capt. Gibbs, B. & S., B27.
TAKENO MARU, Jap., 600 tons, Taikoo Dock.
MING PO, Brit., 1,228 tons, from Saigon, B. & S., No. 18 Buoy.
KWONG TAI, Chi., 282 tons, from K.C. Wan, Capt. Souza, Sing On, wharf.
KWANG LEE, Chi., 1,463 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Sangster, C.M.S.N. Co., wharf.
VERDUN, French, 174 tons, from Pakhoi, Capt. Perron, Seng Kee, B16.
NAGATA MARU, Jap., 312 tons, from Fusan, Capt. Takahashi, A.P. Co., North Point wharf.
SONG MA, French, 342 tons, from Haiphong, P.A. Lapicque, A3.
CHUNG CHOW, Brit., 1,203 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Robinson, B. & S., C38.
DOZAN MARU, Jap., 983 tons, from Moji, Capt. Ishii, Chukyoku, C34.
TENSHO MARU, Jap., 3,185 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Tokada, N.Y.K., wharf.
SOSHU MARU, Jap., 1,006 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Inoye, O.S.K., wharf.
SEKKOW MARU, Jap., 2,023 tons, from Miike, Capt. Nimoto, O.S.K., Wanchai.
SATSUKI MARU, Jap., 1,300 tons, from Sandakan, Capt. Orai, O.S.K., Wanchai.
ILHA VERDE, Port., 162 tons, from Macao, Capt. Assumpção, G.I.C. Co., Hok Un.
MILVILLE DOLLAR, Brit., 2,804 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Wright, Robert Dollar Co., A6.

CLEARANCE.

JANUARY 13, 1919.
TENSHIN MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for Bombay via Singapore, N.Y.K.
NAM WAN, Brit., noon, for Hongay, Un Pak Leong.
AGAMEMNON, Brit., 11 a.m., for Shanghai, B. & S.
KIYO MARU, Jap., noon, for Valparaiso via Moji, T.K.K.
VENEZUELA, Amer., 4 p.m. for San Francisco via Keelung, P.M.S.S. Co.
SHUN CHONG, Chi., 1 p.m., for Singapore, Tung Hing.
TAIYUAN, Brit., 2 p.m., for Melbourne, B. & S.
SUNNING, Brit., 3.30 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.
LUCHOW, Brit., 9.30 a.m., for Bangkok, B. & S.
DOZAN MARU, Jap., 5 p.m., for Nagasaki, Chuyoku.

JANUARY 14, 1919.
LOK SANG, Brit., 8.30 a.m., for Haiphong, J.M.
KWAI WAH, Chi., 6.30 a.m., for Quinhon and Tourin, Wai Hing.
KWONG TAI, Chi., 7 a.m., for K.C. Wan via Macao, Ping On.
HOI PING, Brit., 7 a.m., for Hoihow, Shun Lee.
DIVA, Norw., 8 a.m., for Bangkok via Hoihow.
URAGASA MARU, Jap., 8 a.m., for Yokohama via Takao, Y.K.K.
SHANSI, Brit., 6 a.m., for Macao, B. & S.
NAM KAM, Chi., 8 a.m., for Haiphong, Wo Fat.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET
Tel. No. 1743. Tel. No. 1743.
January 13, 14 and 15, 1919,
at 6 & 9.15 p.m.
WILLIAM FARNUM
in
Henri Bernstein's great play
SAMSON,
etc., etc.
Booking at ROBINSON'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE
January 13, 14, & 15.
9.15 Performance.
ANNALS OF THE WAR NO 56.
"THOU SHALT NOT COVET"
Written by
James Oliver Curwood.
Produced by
The Selig Polyscope Co.
Fatty's Reckless Fling.

HONGKONG THEATRE.
SATURDAY 11 to TUESDAY 14 January.
Showing Paramount Feature—in 5 parts.
EDNA GOODRICH in
"THE HOUSE OF LIES"
also Gazette & Comics.
MONDAY January 13, Matinee 5.15 p.m.
By Special request we are repeating:—
"THE BOY SCOUTS" a drama in 8 parts.
WEDNESDAY, January 15,
showing Paramount Feature—in 5 parts.
"THE STRONGER LOVE."

THEATRE ROYAL
Under the Patronage and in the presence of H.E. The Governor
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
EDGAR WARWICK
PRESENTS THE
SECOND EDITION
OF
VANITY FAIR
BETTER THAN EVER.
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL
THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS
COMEDY COMPANY.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY, 20th Jan. "PEG O' MY HEART."
TUESDAY, 21st Jan. "WITHIN THE LAW," AN AMERICAN CROOK PLAY.
WEDNESDAY, 22nd Jan. "THE GLAD EYE."
Prices: $3, $2 & $1
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Printed and Published for THE CONCERNED by GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, Editor and Manager, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.